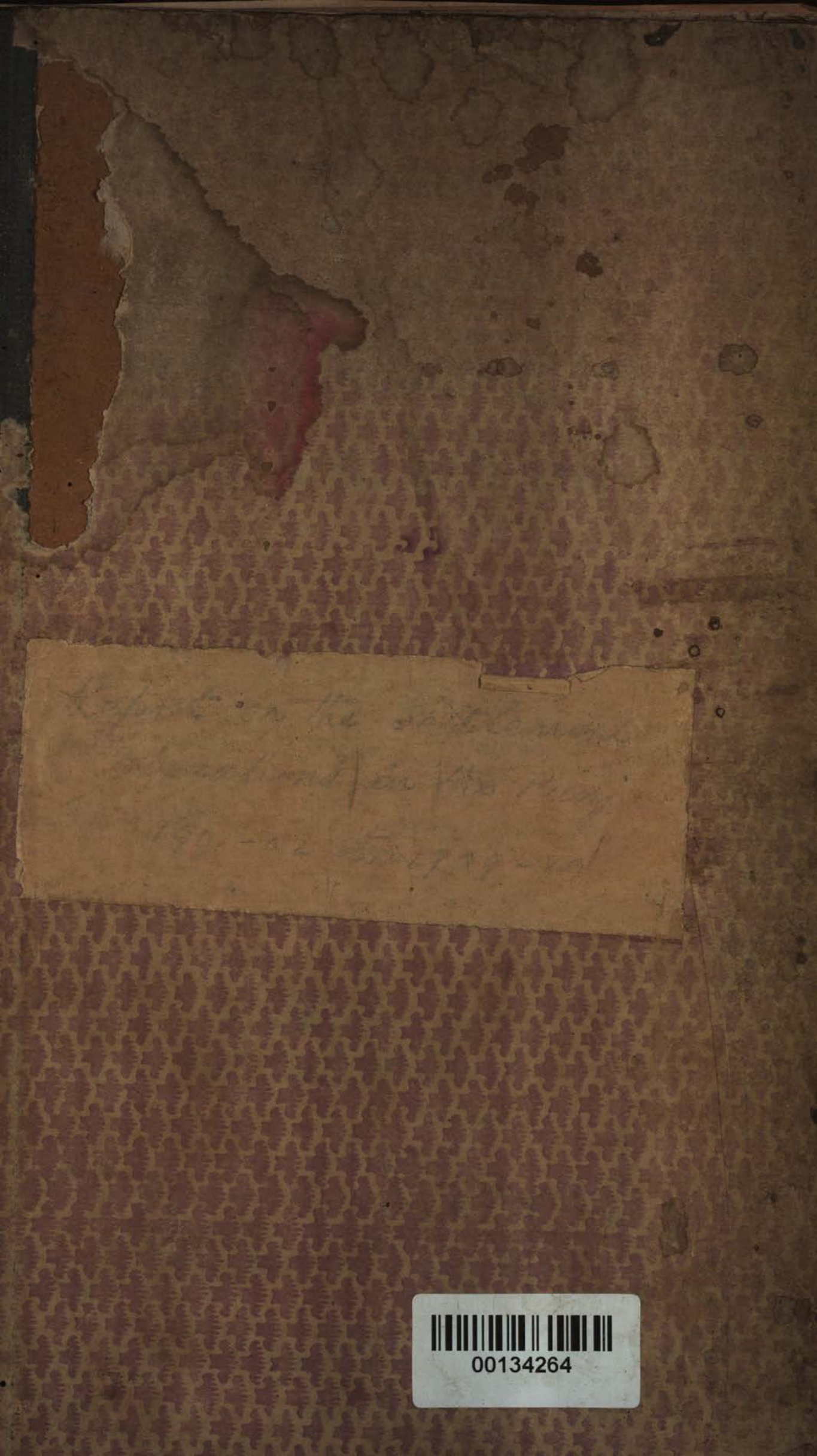
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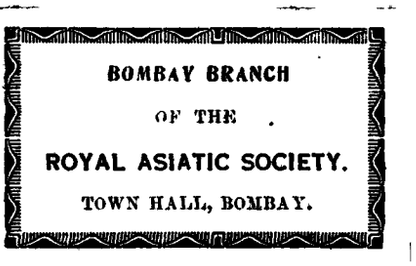

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

134264

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September 1902.

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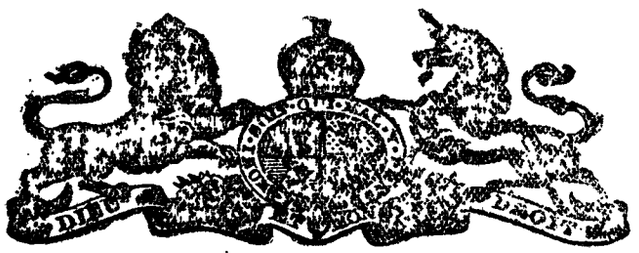

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1903.

00134264

No. 3.

From

J. F. CONNOLLY, Esquire,

Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

The SENIOR SECRETARY to the FINANCIAL

COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 19th January 1903.

File No. 2.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report on the Settlement operations in progress in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the year ending 30th September 1902, forwarded with your letter No. 922, dated the 23rd December 1902, and to state, with reference to paragraph 8 of that letter, that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that Mr. Wilson deserves the thanks of Government for his able and efficient supervision of the settlements under his charge during the past year. As regards paragraph 5 of your letter, I am to observe that there is no objection to the Settlement Commissioner continuing to deal in one report with the settlements in progress both in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province until the settlement of the Bannu District is finished if the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province agrees to this. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to him for favour of an expression of his wishes on this point.

I have, &c.,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-3-03—300.

No. 922.

FROM

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated LAHORE, *the* 23*rd December* 1902.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter No. 3375, dated the 21st November 1902, from the Settlement Commissioner, being the annual report on the settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1902, and to convey the following remarks.

2. The Financial Commissioner does not consider it necessary to send on any of the Settlement Officer's reports.

3. The report is the first of its kind received under the recent orders of the Government of India and the Revised Revenue Circular dealing with the Land Revenue and certain other annual reports submitted to the Financial Commissioner.

4. The annexed statements seem to answer their several purposes very well, and the report is a clear, concise and satisfactory record of good work done.

5. The remarks of the Financial Commissioner will, of course, be confined to Punjab Districts. The report has also been submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. The North-West Frontier Settlements are included in the report because Mr. Wilson still has charge of them. The Financial Commissioner himself has no objection to this arrangement, but if the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that future reports submitted to the Financial Commissioner should be limited to Punjab Districts, a separate report being prepared for the North-West Frontier Settlements, instructions will be issued accordingly. Mr. Wilson has been consulted and would prefer to explain the whole of his work in one report, giving as his reason that the whole of the Settlement Establishments are under the Financial Commissioner. Orders on this point are solicited.

6. In such further remarks as the Financial Commissioner has to offer he will follow the order of the report.

7. The number of settlement parties shown by Mr. Wilson in his opening paragraphs is seven, *i.e.*, one more than the sanctioned scale. As explained however in this office letter No. 285 of the 7th April 1902, the excess is apparent rather than real, as the establishment of the Háfizabad Settlement is really part of that of Jhang, the only increase being the Settlement Officer and his office staff. Sanction to this arrangement was conveyed in Government of India letter No. 775-84-4, dated 16th May 1902. The sanctioned scheme as set forth in Appendix V of Douie's Settlement Manual has been modified by the decisions to postpone the Montgomery-Gugera Settlement for some years and the Gurgáon Settlement till next autumn.

I.—Progress made in remeasurement.—It is very satisfactory that Mr. Wilson is able to report that the measurements generally are much more accurate

than heretofore. But the maintenance of a standard of accuracy more than sufficient to satisfy either the ideas of the people or the needs of the Revenue Administration should not be allowed to delay the completion of the work. In saying this Mr. Tupper merely intends a caution. He does not wish to imply that work has been delayed by too high a standard of accuracy in measurements; and his own belief is that accuracy in measurement lies at the root of success in settlement operations and, if followed by equal accuracy in record work, gives almost certain security that the results will be lasting and good.

II.—Progress made in revision of the record.—Here again Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated on the accuracy attained, which is, of course, a great boon to the people and to the Courts. Mr. Tupper quite agrees with Mr. Wilson as to the importance of making attestation keep pace with re-measurements; and he is particularly glad to hear that Mr. Abbott has been so successful in attaining this result.

III.—Progress made in re-assessment.—The Indus Valley Assessment Report is now under the Financial Commissioner's consideration and it is hoped will be before Government by the middle of January next. The Thal and Sirsa reports are with the Settlement Commissioner and may be expected to reach Government about the end of February.

IV.—Miscellaneous Settlement Operations.—The report of Mr. King on the Sirhind Canal occupiers' rates is still before the Financial Commissioner, who hopes to submit it shortly to Government. His remarks on the general questions raised, which are very important, are in proof, and have been unofficially communicated to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department.

V.—Settlement staff.—The recent changes making the district and Settlement staffs interchangeable and assimilating their rules, pay and prospects are, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, of great consequence, and likely to continue to bring about the good results attributed to them by the Settlement Commissioner. The excellent work done by the Settlement Department in training Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Naib Tahsildar and Kánúngo candidates is very valuable, and deserves prominent acknowledgment.

VI.—Comparison of estimates.—The delays connected with the Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan settlements have been explained in separate correspondence. The orders requiring the completion of settlements in four years (*vide* paragraph 3 of Mr. Diack's letter No. 1114 S., dated July 31, 1902) imply, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, a standard of speed which is really over-sanguine; but doubtless work may be much shortened by previous accurate maps. The most important object, *viz.*, the reduction of the period for which the Settlement Officer himself is required can, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be most easily attained by selecting the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer 9 months or so beforehand and sending him to the district coming under settlement to work up preliminaries and collect the staff. This is now being arranged in the case of Gurgáon.

Mr. King deserves credit for the rapidity of his revision.

VII.—Proposed future Settlement Operations.—Suggestions were lately made to Government as to the officers who may be entrusted with the revision of the occupiers' rates on the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals and the deputations of Mr. Hamilton and Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul for this duty have just been sanctioned.

VIII.—Riverain Boundaries Act.—The progress made is satisfactory. The forecast of the work which has to be done shows how much the Act was needed, and that there is a good prospect of its objects being completely fulfilled at no very distant date. Mr. Tupper advocated the principle of the Act more than 20 years ago, and it is a great satisfaction to him to see the principle accepted and successfully applied.

The Settlement Commissioner is being asked to submit specific proposals with regard to the laying down of a fixed boundary (*a*) between Montgomery and Bahawalpur and (*b*) between the Punjab and the United Provinces on th Jumna.

8. In conclusion I am to say that in the Financial Commissioner's opinion Mr. Wilson deserves the thanks of Government for his able and efficient supervision of the Punjab Settlements under his charge.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 3375.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, 21*st November* 1902.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. WILSON, C.S.I.,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Settlement operations under my control for the year ending 30th September 1902, together with the prescribed statements and the reports* of the Settlement Officers. The figures for the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province Settlements are given separately in the statements.

* Not printed.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year in 8 districts of the Punjab and in 4 districts of the North-West Frontier Province, but in several cases only parts of these districts were under settlement and parts of different districts were under one Settlement Officer, as follows :—

Settlement Officer.	Date of commencement of operations.	TRACT BEING SETTLED BY SETTLEMENT OFFICER.		
		District.	Tract.	Number of villages.
Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul ...	October 1897 ...	Muzaffargarh ...	Whole district	769
Captain Crosthwaite ...	„ 1898	Dera Ismail Khan ...	„ „	460
		Miánwáli	Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils ...	343
		Dera Gházi Khan ...	Sangarh Tahsil	30
Mr. Barron	„ 1899	Kohát	Whole district	288
		Peshâwar	Khwárra Niláb	16
Mr. King	February 1900 ...	Ferozpror	Fázilka Tahsil	329
	April 1901	Hissár	Sirsa „	325
Mr. Watson ...	October 1900 ...	Hazára ... „	Whole district	885
	„ 1901 ...	Ráwalpindi	Attock Tahsil	194
Mr. Abbott	„ 1901 ...	Jhang	Whole district except Colony	822
Mr. I. C. Lál	June 1902	Gujránwála ...	Háfizabad and Khangah Dográn Tahsils	512
			Total	4,973

The total area under settlement was sixteen million acres, equal to one-fourth of the combined area of the two Provinces. Besides the seven Settlement Officers above-mentioned, three Assistant Settlement Officers were employed during at least part of the year, *viz.*, Captain Beadon in Hazára, Mr. Kitchin in Dera Ismail Khan and Mr. Butler in Attock.

I.—PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT.

During the year 2,600,000 acres were remeasured and the maps of 907 villages were completed. In most settlements it has been found necessary, owing to the inaccuracy of the old maps, or the changes that have taken place

since the previous settlement, to make a complete remeasurement, which has been carried out on the square system, except where the country is too hilly and the measurements had to be based on a system of triangles; but we are now coming round to the revision of settlements during which the maps were accurately made, and can be accepted as the basis of our new maps. In Attock we are simply bringing Mr. Steedman's maps up to date at an expenditure of time and money only about half of what would be required by complete remeasurement, and similarly in Gujránwála Mr. O'Dwyer's maps are being brought up to date by showing the new field boundaries. In areas irrigated by the Chenáb and Jhelum Canals, a system of square fields is being laid down as the basis of irrigation arrangements and field boundaries, and promises to be a boon both to the Irrigation Department and to the irrigators. The measurements are everywhere carefully tested, both by comparison with maps and statistics furnished by the Imperial Survey Department and otherwise, with satisfactory results. They are much more accurate than those shown on the previous maps, and the standard of accuracy attained is more than sufficient to satisfy the ideas of the people or the needs of the Revenue administration. The cost of remeasurement, which includes great part of the cost of the revision of the record, averages Rs. 53 per square mile, and varies from Rs. 32 in Sirsa with its large level fields to Rs. 185 in Hazára with its steep mountain-sides and terraced cultivation.

II.—PROGRESS MADE IN REVISION OF THE RECORD.

While measurements proceed the record of rights is at the same time carefully revised and the rights of the owners and cultivators in every field attested by an Assistant Collector. This revision of the record is perhaps the most important branch of Settlement operations, and endeavour is now made to keep it up to date, as far as possible, with the work of remeasurement. At the end of the year, of the 2,997 villages in which the maps had been completed, the records of 2,328 had been finally attested. The greatest success in this matter has been attained by Mr. Abbott in Jhang. In some other districts the Settlement Officer made the common mistake of employing at first more measuring parties than he had men to supervise, thus sacrificing accuracy to speed in mapping. The records as ultimately filed, are, however, everywhere very accurate, much more so than those they supersede.

III.—PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT.

During the year new assessments have been announced in Fázilka, increase Rs. 71,000 or 68 per cent.—in Sináwán Tahsil, increase Rs. 21,000 or 15 per cent.—and in the small Khwárra Niláb Circle of Pesháwar, increase Rs. 1,918 or 62 per cent. The assessment proposals for the Muzaffargarh and Alipur Tahsils have also been sanctioned by Government, and are now being announced. The Assessment Report for the Indus Valley of the Dera Ismail Khan District has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner and those of the Sirsa Tahsil and the Thal of the Miánwáli District are now with me.

IV.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

In all settlements the opportunity is taken to revise the arrangements regarding such matters as revenue assignments, State lands held on lease, State and village forests, zaildárs, patwáris, &c., and the progress made in regard to these special subjects has been satisfactory. It will be found stated in detail in the reports furnished by the Settlement Officers. In Dera Ismail Khan Captain Crosthwaite is doing most useful work by supervising the irrigation arrangements in the Dáman, and in Hazára Captain Beadon is readjusting the boundaries of forest lands and the rights of the people in them. Mr. King has submitted a valuable report on the important subject of occupiers' rate on the Sirhind Canal.

V.—SETTLEMENT STAFF.

The Settlement staff varies from time to time, but at the close of the year consisted of some 20 Tahsildars, 80 Naib Tahsildars, 300 kánúngos, and 500 patwáríes. Each grade is now subject to the same rules and has the same pay and prospects as the corresponding grade in the ordinary district

staff, with whom they are interchangeable. The grading of Settlement Tahsildars with ordinary Tahsildars, the grant of travelling allowance to Settlement Naib Tahsildars and the orders making them eligible for Tahsildarships have greatly improved the position of the superior staff, and have already resulted in an improvement in the stamp of candidate seeking employment. Settlement Officials everywhere are much more efficient than they used to be, and complaints against them by the people are rare. Their work and that of the ordinary district patwáris and kánúngos during settlement operations is often of an extremely arduous nature and is usually very well done, the result being a wonderfully accurate map and record at very little cost. During the year Settlement Officers also trained about twenty Assistant Commissioners, five Extra Assistant Commissioner candidates and a large number of candidates for the post of Naib-Tahsildar and Kanungo, and thus helped to raise the standard of the ordinary Revenue administration.

VI.—COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES.

In comparing results with the forecast estimates it is to be remembered that a Settlement Officer usually spends about a year longer in the district than his full sanctioned establishment does. He rarely gets together his full staff for some months after he assumes charge of the settlement, and he always sends away a large proportion of his subordinate staff months before he can complete his own proper work and wind up the settlement operations. According to recent experience the settlement of an ordinary district requires a full Settlement staff for about four years, and a Settlement Officer for about five years; but there is reason to hope that now we are beginning to revise settlements which were founded on an accurate map, the duration of operations may be reduced by about a year on the average. The duration and cost of Settlement operations in the very heavy districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Hazára were under-estimated, and chiefly for that reason it is now estimated that the total cost of operations in the districts now under settlement will be 21½ lakhs as against the 19 lakhs originally estimated. The expected increase of assessment from these operations of nearly 10 lakhs will, however, give a return of well over 40 per cent. per annum on the total cost to Government. The amount spent on these operations during the year was nearly five lakhs.

The state of the work in each settlement is as follows:—

MUZAFFARGARH—Pandit HARI KISHEN KAUL.

Settlement operations have been in progress for five years. Measurements were finished in the previous year and the record work has now been completed. Assessments were announced in the Sinánwán Tahsil involving an increase of 15 per cent. The Assessment Report of the remaining two tahsils was submitted during the year and orders on it passed by Government. The total increase for the district will be Rs. 1,21,000 against the Rs. 1,10,000 estimated in the Forecast Report. The new assessments are being announced in the Muzaffargarh and Alipur Tahsils and the staff will practically all have been transferred by January, but the Settlement Officer himself should remain till May to wind up the Settlement and supervise the introduction of the occupier's rates and fluctuating assessment. Operations will have taken 5½ years, and cost about three lakhs of rupees against the Rs. 2,63,000 estimated at first. The delay is chiefly due to the death of the Settlement Officer originally appointed. The increase of assessment will give a return of over 40 per cent. on the cost of the operations. The record-work has been very well done, and the distribution of the assessment over holdings has been made with exceptional care by the Settlement Officer himself, and is much more equitable than the previous distribution.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN—Captain CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer.*

MR. KITCHIN, *Assistant Settlement Officer.*

The operations of this Settlement embrace the whole of the old Dera Ismail Khan District now split up into three owing to the creation of the new Province. Work has been in progress for four years. Measurements

have been completed, and the record of rights has been attested for all but a few villages. The Assessment Report on the Indus Valley has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner; that for the Thal is with me and the Settlement Officer has still to submit Assessment Reports for the Dámán part of the district. Operations will last for at least a year and a half longer, though the subordinate staff has already been much reduced. The settlement is a very heavy one, as the district was the largest in the old Punjab Province and both tenures and assessment problems are unusually complicated. The cost of the operations will be about 4¼ lakhs as against the Rs. 3,60,000 originally estimated, but the anticipated increase of Rs. 88,000 will give a return of 20 per cent. on the total cost. The measurement and record work, which was exceptionally arduous, has been very well done, and the assessment proposals promise a much fairer distribution of the revenue demand than is attained under the existing system.

KOHAT—Mr. BARRON.

Operations began in October 1899, but the Settlement Officer did not assume charge for some months after that date. Remeasurements have been completed in all but 19 villages, but attestation of the records has been allowed to fall behind, partly in order to give time for the preparation of the assessment statistics. The Settlement Officer hopes to submit his first assessment report shortly. I agree with him that his record work will take about a year longer and that he himself will not complete his task till March 1904. Owing to the hilly character of the country and the difficulty of getting together an efficient staff in this frontier district, the operations will take longer and cost more than was at first anticipated. There has been little, if any, increase in cultivation, and though prices have risen considerably the increase of assessment will not be large. If the increase of Rs. 66,000 anticipated in the forecast be realised it will give a return of 28 per cent. on the total cost of the operations, as now estimated at Rs. 2,38,000. The measurement work has been accurately done, and though attestation is behind hand the resulting record will be a satisfactory one.

The revision of the records and of the assessment of the small Khwárra Niláb tract in the Pesháwar District has been completed by Mr. Barron.

SIRSA-FAZILKA SETTLEMENT—Mr. KING.

These two tahsils formed the old Sirsa District and have been taken up together. The Fázilka Settlement has been completed in 2½ years, the increase of assessment being Rs. 71,000 as against the forecast estimate of Rs. 1,09,000, but there will also be a very large increase taken in the form of an enhancement of the occupier's rates.

The settlement of the Sirsa Tahsil has been in progress for a year and a half. Remeasurements have been completed and have been accurately done and attestation of the record is nearly finished. The Settlement Officer has submitted the Assessment Report, which is now with me.

The staff has already been much reduced, and operations will probably be wound up by April next. In these tahsils the fields are large and level, the tenures simple, and the assessment problems not of any great difficulty; but Mr. King deserves credit for having carried out the revision so rapidly.

HAZARA DISTRICT—Mr. WATSON, *Settlement Officer.*

Captain BEADON, *Assistant Settlement Officer.*

The settlement of this mountainous district has been found to be a more difficult matter than was anticipated. The former maps are less accurate than those of most other districts, the patwáris were few in numbers and less efficient than elsewhere, and the records by no means up to date; so that, adding to this the difficulty of getting about the steep hill-sides, which are terraced with cultivated fields, the work of remeasurement has proved a tedious task. A large increase to the staff first allowed has been sanctioned, and now that the measuring establishment has been thoroughly trained, good

progress is being made. Operations began in October 1900, and the maps of 270 villages have been completed on an accurate system; but the records of only 35 have been finally attested. The Settlement Officer made the mistake at first of starting more measuring parties than he had staff to supervise; but now that his supervising staff has been increased, it is hoped that attestation will keep better abreast of measurements. No Assessment Report has yet been submitted. Good progress is being made with the demarcation of forest lands under Captain Beadon, Assistant Settlement Officer. I agree with Mr. Watson that the operations of this settlement will not be completed till 1906 and will cost at least 4½ lakhs instead of the anticipated 3 lakhs. Even so, the anticipated increase of 1½ lakh will give a return of 33 per cent on the total cost.

ATTOCK TAHSIL—MR. WATSON, *Settlement Officer.*

MR. BUTLER, *Assistant Settlement Officer.*

Revision operations commenced in the Attock Tahsil of the Ráwalpindi District under Mr. Watson's supervision in October 1901. Here the state of affairs is very different. The maps of last settlement are so accurate that it has been found possible to dispense with remeasurements and to be content with bringing the existing maps up to date. It is hoped that the revision of the maps and records will be complete within two years of the commencement of operations and that the Assessment Report will be submitted next year.

JHANG—MR. ABBOTT.

Here also the old maps have been found accurate; but the great changes caused by the action of the rivers and the introduction of canal irrrigation have rendered complete remeasurements necessary. Very good progress has been made, and although operations were commenced only a year ago, the new maps of 169 villages have already been completed, and the Settlement Officer has been more successful than elsewhere in arranging that attestation shall keep pace with measurements. He hopes to submit an Assessment Report next hot weather, and to finish his operations in 3½ years from the start. Judging from the present rate of progress this seems possible.

HAFIZABAD-KHANGAH DOGRAN—MR. I. C. LAL.

These two tahsils were settled only ten years ago, but are to be re-assessed owing to the general introduction of irrigation from the Chenáb Canal. The old maps and records are accurate and up to date, except in the matter of field boundaries, which have altered considerably. Revision work began only in June, but is making good progress and should be finished in about 2½ years.

VII.—PROPOSED FUTURE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement operations have been already commenced since 1st October by Mr. Kitchin in the Ráwalpindi District (excluding the Attock Tahsil already under settlement). They are estimated to cost a little over five lakhs and to bring in an increased revenue of nearly two lakhs per annum. In many villages of this tract it will only be necessary to bring up to date the maps which were accurately prepared by Mr. Steedman and Mr. Robertson at last settlement twenty years ago. According to the sanctioned scheme of Settlement operations work will be commenced in October 1903 in the Gurgáon District and in the old Bannu District, now included in Bannu and part of Miánwáli, and forecast reports have been called for for these tracts. It is also proposed to depute an officer to report on the revision of the occupiers' rates on the Bári Doáb Canal and another to make a similar report on the Western Jumna Canal. It seems probable that in each of these cases the result will be an increase of the canal revenue by some lakhs of rupees.

VIII.—RIVERAIN BOUNDARIES ACT.

In previous years fixed boundaries had been laid down under the Riverain Boundaries Act by Mr. Maclagan for villages on the Rávi in Multan and

for villages on the Chenáb where it forms the boundary between Multan and Muzaffargarh, and by Mr. Thompson for the few villages which had varying boundaries on the Beás, where it flows between Gurdáspur and Hoshiárpur. During the year orders were passed sanctioning fixed boundaries for villages on the Jhelum between the Jhelum and Gujrát Districts demarcated by Mr. Talbot, and on the Sutlej between Lahore and Ferozepore demarcated by Mr. King. Mr. Parker also demarcated the remaining part of the boundary between Lahore and Ferozpore, but his demarcation has not yet been formally sanctioned. Arrangements are being made for the demarcation this year of the following riverain boundaries :—

River.	Right bank.	Left bank.	Officer.
Sutlej	Montgomery ...	Ferozepore	Mr. King.
Indus	Pesháwar	Hazára	„ Watson.
Rávi	Siálkot	Amritsar	„ Maclagan.
Sutlej	Ludhiána ... / Umballa ...	Hoshiárpur	„ Fagan.
Sohan	Hoshiárpur	Do.	„ Fagan.

The only work that will remain to be done under the Riverain Boundaries Act will then be as follows:—

River.	Right bank.	Left bank.	
Indus	Pesháwar	Ráwalpindi.	
Chenáb	Jhang	Jhang	Five villages only.
Do.	Shahpur	Gujránwála.	
Do.	Gujrát	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Siálkot	Thirty villages.
Rávi	Montgomery ...	Montgomery.	
Do.	Do.	Lahore.	
Do.	Lahore	Do.	
Sutlej	Jullundur	Ferozepore.	
Do.	Do.	Ludhiána.	

several of these lengths of boundary will be fixed in due course by the Settlement Officers of the districts concerned, and if the present practice of deputing Assistant Commissioners to lay down boundaries during the winter is maintained, the whole of this work should be completed in the next three years.

Similar progress is being made with the work of laying down a fixed boundary of jurisdiction where a river forms the boundary between British territory and a Native State. Sanction has already been given to the fixed boundary demarcated by Mr. Thompson between Kapurthala and Gurdáspur, and to that laid down by Captain Beadon and the Mashír Mál between Bahawalpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The work of laying down a fixed boundary between Bahawalpur and the districts of Muzaffargarh and Multan will be completed this winter, and officers are being deputed to fix the following boundaries :—

River.	Right bank.	Left bank.
Jhelum	Jhelum	Kashmír.
Sutlej	Kapurthala	Ferozepore.
Beás	Amritsar	Kapurthala.

The only work of this kind that will then remain will be—

River.	Right bank.	Left bank.
Sutlej	Montgomery	Bahâwalpur.

I recommend that an officer be deputed in October 1908 to lay down a fixed boundary of jurisdiction here.

There will still remain the boundary between the Punjab and the United Provinces on the Jumna, and it is now time that arrangements were made, in consultation with the Government of those Provinces, to lay down a permanent boundary on that river. When that has been done there will no longer be left anywhere in the Punjab a varying river boundary either of jurisdiction or of proprietary right, and one fruitful source of uncertainty and litigation, and worry and waste of the time of all grades of officers, will have ceased to exist.

I have, &c.,

J. WILSON,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

Statement No. I.—*Showing Progress made in Remeasurement and Attestation during the year ending 30th September 1902.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.						
—	Sirsa (Hissár).	Fázilka (Ferozepore).	Jhang.	Háfizabad.	Muzaffargarh.	Attock (Ráwalpindi).	* Miánwáli.	Total Punjab Districts.	Hazára.	Kohát.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Khwárra Nilab Circle (Pesháwar).	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Total number of villages under Settlement	325	329	822	512	769	194	373	3,324	885	288	460	16	1,649	4,973	
Total area under Settlement ... Acres.	1,056,495	866,902	1,580,460	872,604	2,019,887	416,781	3,860,538	10,678,667	1,775,068	1,705,042	2,174,047	99,252	5,753,409	16,427,076	
Area measured in acres. — In previous years ...	2,362	866,902	...	...	2,019,887	...	3,841,849	6,731,000	74,642	547,624	2,102,589	...	2,724,855	9,455,855	
Area measured in acres. — During the year	1,052,446	...	274,410	18,954	...	67,353	18,689	1,431,852	199,241	833,302	71,458	99,252	1,203,253	2,635,105	
Area measured in acres. — Total to date ...	1,054,808	866,902	274,410	18,954	2,019,887	67,353	3,860,538	8,162,852	273,883	1,380,926	2,174,047	99,252	3,928,108	12,090,960	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — In previous years ...	...	329	...	...	769	...	369	1,467	55	112	456	...	623	2,090	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — During the year	325	...	169	1	...	32	4	531	215	157	4	...	376	907	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date ...	325	329	169	1	769	32	373	1,998	270	269	460	...	999	2,997	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — In previous years ...	...	329	...	...	600	...	234	1,163	18	51	312	...	381	1,544	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — During the year	246	...	153	...	169	1	109	678	17	36	37	16	106	784	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — Total to date ...	246	329	153	...	769	1	343	1,841	35	87	349	16	487	2,328	

* Includes 30 villages in Dera Gházi Khan.

Statement No. II.—*Showing Progress made in Re-assessment during the year ending 30th September* 1902.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.						
—		Sirsa (Hissár).	Fázilka (Ferozepore).	Jhang.	Háfizabad.	Muzaffargarh.	Attock (Ráwalpindi).	Miánwáli.	Total of the Punjab Districts.	Hazára.	Kohát.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Khwárra (Peshawar).	Total of the North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Area under Assessment.	Total area in acres	1,056,495	866,902	1,580,460	872,604	2,019,887	416,781	3,860,538	10,673,667	1,775,068	1,705,042	2,174,047	99,252	5,753,409	16,427,076	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous years ... ... Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year .. .. Acres	...	866,902	...	...	845,513	...	...	1,712,415	...	...	...	99,252	99,252	1,811,667	
	Area still to be assessed ... Acres	1,056,495	...	1,580,460	872,604	1,174,374	416,781	3,860,538	8,961,252	1,775,068	1,705,042	2,174,047	...	5,654,157	14,615,409	
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... Rs.	1,75,643	1,05,060	3,88,000	3,28,488	1,43,350	1,59,290	2,64,618	15,64,449	3,05,208	1,90,000	2,79,832	3,082	7,78,122	23,42,571	
	New assessment as sanctioned, Rs.	...	1,76,064	...	...	1,64,422	...	...	3,40,486	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	3,45,486	
	Total increase of assessment, Rs.	...	71,004	...	...	21,072	...	...	92,076	...	...	...	1,918	1,918	93,994	
	Increase per cent.	...	68	...	...	15	...	...	37	...	...	...	62	62	37	
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year. Number of villages	...	329	...	...	150	...	...	479	...	...	...	16	16	495	
	During the year. Total area ... Acres	...	866,902	...	...	845,513	...	...	1,712,415	...	...	...	99,252	99,252	1,811,667	
	During the year. Total new assessment ... Rs.	...	1,76,064	...	...	1,64,422	...	...	3,40,486	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	3,45,486	
	Total to date. Number of villages	...	329	...	...	150	...	...	479	...	...	...	16	16	495	
	Total to date. Total area ... Acres	...	866,902	...	...	845,513	...	...	1,712,415	...	...	...	99,252	99,252	1,811,667	
	Total to date. Total new assessment ... Rs.	...	1,76,064	...	...	1,64,422	...	...	3,40,486	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	3,45,486	
Assessment Reports.	Total due	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	11	3	2	3	1	9	20	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	5	
	Sanctioned by Government ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	
	Still due to Government ...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	3	2	2	...	7	12	
Result of Re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date ... Rs.	...	71,004	...	...	21,072	...	...	92,076	...	...	...	1,918	1,918	93,994	
	Percentage of increase	...	68	...	...	15	...	...	37	...	...	...	62	62	37	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated, Rs.	91,000	71,004	1,12,000	2,25,000	1,21,000	50,000	70,131	7,40,135	1,50,000	66,200	17,966	...	2,34,166	9,74,301	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. Estimated in the Forecast Report, Rs.	91,000	1,09,000	1,12,000	2,25,000	1,10,000	50,000	55,964	7,52,964	1,50,000	66,200	20,649	...	2,36,849	9,89,813	

Statement No. III.—*Duration and Cost of Settlement Operations.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.					
	Sirsa (Hissár).	Fázilka (Ferozepore).	Jhang.	Háfizabad.	Muzaffargarh.	Attock (Ráwalpindi).	Miánwáli.	Total of the Districts of the Punjab.	Hazára.	Kohát.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Khwárra-Nilab Circle (Pesháwar).	Total Districts of North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced	April '01	Feby. '00	Octr. '01	June 02	Octr. '97	Octr. '01	Octr. '98	...	Octr. '00	Octr. '99	Octr. '98	...	...	...
Probable or actual date of completion of — Measurements	Augt. '02	Septr. '01	Septr. '03	...	Decr. '99	Octr. 03'	June '02	...	Octr. '05	March '03	Decr. '01	...	...	...
Revision of records	Novr. '02	June '02	Septr. '03	...	Decr. '02	1903	Decr. '02	...	Octr. '05	Septr. '03	Decr. '02	...	...	...
Re-assessment	Jany. '03	April '02	Septr. '04	...	Decr. '02	1904	Decr. '02	...	Octr. '05	Decr. '03	April '03	..	...	...
Settlement operations	April '03	July '02	March '05	Decr. '04	May '03	1904	April '04	...	1906	March '04	April '04	...	...	...
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — Total cost ... ... Rs.	53,307	...	31,923	...	...	10,140	1,885	97,255	57,570	54,942	6,955	...	1,19,467	2,16,722
Cost per square mile remeasured, Rs.	32	...	74	...	...	97	65	43	185	42	62	...	69	53
Total cost of Settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — During the year ... ... Rs.	73,538	21,502	71,938	7,772	48,888	13,136	46,091	2,82,865	1,04,049	62,006	43,532	...	2,09,587	4,92,452
Total to date ... ... Rs.	73,538	65,168	71,938	7,772	2,79,289	13,136	1,68,008	6,78,849	1,77,615	1,63,251	1,77,725	...	5,18,591	11,97,440
Now estimated for the whole operations of Settlement, Rs.	84,987	84,987	2,67,403	1,84,966	2,97,009	1,06,109	2,02,600	12,28,061	4,64,772	2,38,500	2,09,900	...	9,13,172	21,41,233
As estimated in the Forecast Report ... ... Rs.	84,987	84,987	3,21,544	1,84,966	2,62,928	75,270	1,80,008	11,94,690	2,96,676	1,91,740	1,80,008	...	6,68,424	18,63,114

PUNJAB SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1903.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30*th September* 1903.

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1904.

No. 12.

FROM

J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 18th January 1904.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Settlement Operations in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for the year ending the 30th September 1903, forwarded with your letter No. 901, dated the 16th December 1903, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the progress made in the various settlements now in hand is satisfactory.

2. Sir Charles Rivaz approves of Mr. Douie's suggestion, referred to in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, that where remeasurement is not required on the resettlement of a district, and correction of maps only is the rule, there should be a larger staff of Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars at the beginning of settlement operations in order to ensure attestation keeping pace with the survey work. His Honour also agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is not advisable to take any action with a view to ascertaining the possibility of enhancing occupier's rates on the Agra Canal in the Gurgaon District until definite conclusions have been arrived at by this Government in the case of the Sirhind Canal.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially concurs in Sir Lewis Tupper's high appreciation of Mr. Wilson's services as Settlement Commissioner during the past four years.

I have, &c.,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—4-2-04—300.

No. 901.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, 16*th December* 1903.

FROM

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR

I am directed to forward a letter No. 4100 of the 26th November 1903, with its enclosure, from the Settlement Commissioner, being the annual report of the Settlement Department for the year ending 30th September 1903, and to convey the following remarks.

2. During the year the Muzaffargarh and Sirsa Settlements were completed. The new assessment in the Sirsa Tahsil is to be introduced with effect from the present kharíf harvest and only some minor questions connected with the tract irrigated by the Ghaggar Canals remain to be disposed of. These will be dealt with by Mr. King, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Hissár. As far as the Punjab is concerned the Dera Ismail Khan Settlement has also been completed.

3. The delay in finishing the Hazára Settlement formed the subject of separate correspondence during the year and additional establishment with a view to hurrying on measurements and attestation was sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 205 of the 3rd October 1903.

4. The settlement operations in the Attock Tahsil in charge of Mr. Butler have been pushed on with commendable promptitude, and it is understood that the assessment report is now ready for consideration by the Settlement Commissioner. The suggestion made by Mr. Doue that where correction of maps only is the rule there should be a larger staff of Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars at the beginning in order to keep attestation from lagging behind the completion of the maps is, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, a valuable one.

5. The progress made by Mr. Abbott in Jhang has been very satisfactory, especially as regards keeping attestation work abreast of measurements.

6. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner that credit is due to Mr. I. C. Lál for the good progress made in Háfizabad notwithstanding unusual difficulties arising from the severity of plague in the tract during a large part of the year under report, and for the success which has attended his efforts in introducing the *killabandi* system in old villages which have become canal-irrigated owing to the Chenáb Canal.

7. The progress made in Ráwalpindi also during this the first year of settlement operations there has been commendable.

8. The report submitted by Mr. King on the possibility of enhancing the occupiers' rates on the Sirhind Canal was duly considered by the Financial Commissioner and then passed on to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, for his consideration. Since the close of the year under report Mr. Benton's recommendations have been received. The Settlement Commissioner of Patiála was also consulted and the views of the Council of Regency of the State on his report are now awaited. The Financial Commissioner has discussed the question during his recent tour along the three feeders of the Sirhind Canal and will

have to discuss it further with Major Dunlop Smith, the Political Agent, when an opportunity can be found; but he hopes to be shortly in a position to lay the whole case before Government. It was advocated by Mr. Wilson that an enquiry into the possibility of enhancing the rates on the Agra Canal in the Gurgáon District should be undertaken by Mr. Hamilton. This canal is managed entirely by the Irrigation Department of the United Provinces, and as a reference to the Government of the United Provinces would be necessary before any enquiry could be instituted, the Financial Commissioner thought it would not be advisable to address them before definite conclusions had been arrived at in the Sirhind case. He has therefore refrained from reporting the case to Government at present.

9. An extensive programme of work under the Riverain Boundaries Act has been mapped out for the present cold weather, including the laying down of a permanent boundary between Baháwalpur and Montgomery, although it was at first intended to postpone commencing work on this boundary until October 1904. The case of laying down a permanent boundary on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces, where it is at present regulated by the deep stream rule, has been taken up. The preliminary local enquiries in the Delhi Division were made and the case was reported to Government with this office letter No. 757, dated the 25rd October 1903, with a recommendation that the United Provinces Government should be addressed.

10. As it is understood that Mr. Wilson will not return to the Settlement Commissionership, an appointment which he has held for four years, the Financial Commissioner wishes to take this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the great value of the services rendered by Mr. Wilson in the appointment which he has now quitted. The Punjab is fortunate in possessing a good many skilled Settlement Officers, but there is no one in the Province who deserves more than Mr. Wilson the praise of being a thorough Settlement expert. Not only has he shown great ability in dealing with the many complicated revenue questions which have arisen during his tenure of office, but he has a minute knowledge of the details of Settlement work which gives his advice on the broader questions special weight and utility. He has been eager to make improvements, always most mindful of the interests of the State and just and considerate towards the interests of the peasantry. His official relations with the Financial Commissioner have been throughout of the most cordial description and Sir Lewis Tupper has to thank him for much oral and unofficial help and advice which do not appear on the face of the records. It is well known that Mr. Wilson was one of the originators of the bold irrigation projects for further utilising the waters of the Jhelum and Chenáb Rivers and saving the Sutlej water for irrigation to the east which are now taking shape in the Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenáb Canal schemes. And it should further be remembered that the Settlement Commissioner also supervises Colony affairs. In devising the Jhelum Colony scheme and in subsequently altering it to meet the wish of the Government of India that the Jhelum Colony should be a horse-breeding colony, the Financial Commissioner and the other officers who acted with him derived most valuable aid from Mr. Wilson's knowledge and advice. Generally Mr. Wilson has been, in Sir Lewis Tupper's opinion, eminently successful as Settlement Commissioner; and he commends his services in that capacity to the very favourable notice of Government.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 4100,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, 26*th November* 1903.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

To

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the report on Settlement operations in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province for the year ending 30th September 1903. I trust that the fact that I only held the post of Settlement Commissioner for the last week of the year will be accepted as an apology for the colourless character of this report and for any deficiencies discovered in it. Mr. Wilson was Settlement Commissioner till he went on furlough on 8th July 1903, and Mr. Maclagan held charge till I relieved him on 23rd September.

Muzaffargarh,

2. Of the nine settlements which were in progress at the end of the previous year Muzaffargarh has been finished. The Settlement establishment began to leave in January 1903 and the Settlement Officer wound up the operations six months later. The revenue was raised by a lakh and-a-quarter or 21 per cent. This may be compared with the increase of Rs. 1,10,000 anticipated in the Forecast Report. On the other hand the Settlement lasted a year and three-quarters longer than was originally expected and cost Rs. 3,05,000 instead of Rs. 2,63,000. One of the reasons for the prolongation of the work was the death of the Settlement Officer who began it. The cost of the Settlement will be recouped in less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul's Assessment Reports were too long, but his thorough mastery of the conditions of the tract, and the care, industry, and judgment with which he worked out his proposals, were acknowledged by Government in the orders passed on the Sinanwán Assessment Report.

Sirsa.

3. The Settlement of the Sirsa Tahsil of the Hissár District was begun in April 1901 and the Settlement establishment was broken up two years later. Mr. King's assessment report was received in August 1902. Under the orders issued in June 1903 the demand will be increased from Rs. 1,73,500 to Rs. 2,40,800, the enhancement being at the rate of 39 per cent. and amounting to Rs. 67,200. The verdict of the Punjab Government on the Settlement Officer's work was as follows:—

> "Mr. King deserves credit for the ability and expedition with which he has carried through his settlement. He has given in his Assessment Report an excellent description of the Sirsa Tahsil, and has shown that he possesses a close knowledge of it, and he has skilfully treated the difficult assessment problems of the tract."

As Deputy Commissioner of Hissár, Mr. King will fortunately have the opportunity of working his own assessment.

Dera Ismail Khan

4. Though part of Captain Crosthwaite's charge is now in the Punjab and part in the North-West Frontier Province, it will be convenient to treat of the whole together under its old name of the Dera Ismail Khan Settlement. The Settlement was started in October 1898 and will certainly not be finished in less than six years, though the staff is already being reduced. My predecessor explained last year some of the difficulties with which the Settlement Officer of this huge tract has had to contend. Captain Crosthwaite's first report, which dealt with the whole of the valley of the Indus included in his charge, whether lying in the Punjab or in the North-West Frontier Province, was received in July 1902. About the

same time the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Hailey, sent in a good report on the assessment of the Thal tract in the Leiah and Bhakkar Tahsils of the present Miánwáli District. Orders on both reports were passed in April 1903. The new demand will be introduced from the present Kharif. It makes an addition to the revenue roll of Rs. 65,500 equal to a rise of 23 per cent. The greater part of this, Rs. 60,000, has fallen to the Punjab. Captain Crosthwaite's second report dealing with the re-assessment of the Tánk Tahsil was reviewed by Mr. Wilson and sent to the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Captain Crosthwaite's last report, that on the submontane Daman tract, is expected shortly. For the whole area included in his settlement he expects an enhancement of Rs. 80,000, which is a few thousands in excess of the original estimate.

Captain Crosthwaite is to be congratulated on the success with which the partition of the tribal territory of the Gandapurs occupying 24 estates and an area of 40,000 acres has been carried out. This was a work of great difficulty and delicacy, as the land was held on 36,000 shares. So complicated was the tenure that at last settlement a cash assessment was not attempted, and the people have hitherto paid Government by appraisement of their crops, each man being liable for the State's share of the harvest on the lands actually in his possession. The management of the hill stream irrigation has also been undertaken by the Settlement Officer and his staff with much advantage to the people whose crops depend upon it.

Kohát.

5. In Kohát the small balance of measurement work remaining at the end of 1901-02 was completed in 1902-03, and attestation, which had lagged behind the field survey, was pushed on. Mr. Barron hopes to finish attestation by the end of December. He submitted in April last a single Assessment Report for the Kohát and Hangu Tahsils, which my predecessor described as "a model of what a report should be for such a tract." He added that Mr. Barron deserved the thanks of Government "for the care and thoroughness with which he has studied the conditions of these tahsils and for the justice and good sense which characterize his proposals," and with this encomium the Chief Commissioner expressed his entire agreement. Though no increase of cultivation has taken place an enhancement of Rs. 56,933, equivalent to a rise of 54 per cent., was secured. Progressive assessments will increase this to Rs. 64,933. The previous demand was extremely lenient, and the new revenue is much below the half net assets standard. The report of Teri is in hand, and Mr. Barron expects to announce the new assessment of that tahsil in the spring of 1904 and to wind up his operations next June. The total enhancement in Kohát will be slightly greater than was originally estimated, but, on the other hand, the Settlement has lasted a good deal longer and cost a good deal more than was anticipated. The expenditure will be covered by the increase of the revenue in three and-a-half years.

Hazára.

6. The difficulties of the work in the Hazára Settlement, which has now lasted for three years and will not be finished for 2½ more, were explained in the report for 1901-02. Attestation still lags behind measurements. In part this has been permitted in order to expedite survey work in the mountainous parts of the district, where it becomes impossible in winter. Of 458 estates measured up to the end of September 1903 the *khataunís* of only 282 had been finally attested by Naib Tahsildars and of 188 by Tahsildars, while *jamabándís* based on the new survey had only been prepared for 154. To judge from the figures the interval between the completion of the village map and the attestation of the *khatauni* drawn up at the time of measurement must, in a good many cases, exceed one year. This is unfortunate and every effort should be made to lessen the gap. After describing the difficulty he has experienced in getting and keeping a good staff in a district in which service is very distasteful to men of the plains, Mr. Watson remarks:—

"Though for the above reasons the outturn is less than it should be, it is much "better than it was, and the quality of the work is, on the whole, good. In the hilly tracts, "and notably in the Mansehra Tahsil, where the Assistant Settlement Officer (Captain "Beadon) has devoted special attention to the survey, (notwithstanding the) inexperience "of most of the patwáris and the rough instruments with which they have to work, the "measurements are wonderfully accurate."

The Haripur and Mansehra Assessment Reports will be submitted in the present year. The latter will be the work of Captain Beadon.

Attock.

7. In the Attock Tahsil the Settlement is being carried out by Mr. Butler, working under Mr. Watson's supervision. Mr. Steedman's maps are so accurate that remeasurement was not required. The correction of the maps was finished before the close of the year. Mr. Butler explains the lagging of attestation behind survey, which here, too, is very marked, to be due to the rapidity with which correction can be carried out as compared with remeasurement. Out of 194 estates the *khataunis* of 104 had been finally attested by Naib Tahsildars and of 70 by Tahsildars before the end of the year. But only 11 *jamábandis* based on the amended maps had been prepared. Mr. Butler's remarks on this subject may be referred to. I need only say here that every endeavour must be used to make attestation keep pace with survey. In order to secure this result it will probably be necessary in districts in which correction of maps is the rule to have a larger staff of Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars for the first two years of settlement operations.

Jhang.

8. Good progress has been made with the Settlement of Jhang which was begun by Mr. Abbott in October 1901. Complete remeasurement has been carried out, and up to the end of the year 538 out of 788 estates had been remapped. Attestation has been kept much more abreast of survey in Jhang than in the districts referred to above. An interesting feature of the remeasurement has been the relaying of the boundaries of old estates adjoining the Jhelum Canal Colony along the lines of squares. No difficulty was experienced in getting the land-owners to accept their new boundaries. The same plan will be adopted as far as possible in fixing permanent boundaries under the Punjab Riverain Boundaries Act. In last year's report Mr. Wilson referred to the system of laying down square fields or *kilas* where possible in areas irrigated by the Chenáb and Jhelum Canals. I have recently seen what is being done in this respect in Jhang and Háfizabad. I think more might have been done in Jhang in the case of lands held in separate ownership. Of course it is difficult to insist on old fields being broken up and replaced by *kilas*. But the advantages of *kilabandi* are so great and of a kind so easily appreciated by zamíndárs that it might, one would expect, have been possible to persuade many of them to accept the plan with the partial repartition which it involves. Since the close of the year I have received Mr. Abbott's Assessment Report of the Chenáb Nahri Circle.

Háfizabad.

9. In the Háfizabad and Khángah Dográn Tahsils of Gujránwála, where operations were started under Mr. I. C. Lal in June 1902, the chief work so far has been *kilabandi* in the canal irrigated tract. As the increase of assessment there will be very large, the concentration of work on this part of the charge is wise. *Kilabandi* has been carried far, and from this I anticipate excellent results. There are four stages in the work: First, the land-owners' wishes are recorded and the method in which *kilabandi* is to be carried out is reported for the approval of the Settlement Officer. Secondly, the *kilas* are laid down on the ground, and allotted to the different owners, possession being respected as far as possible. Thirdly, the result of the repartition, for a re-allotment of land to a greater or less extent is involved whenever *kilabandi* is extended to lands held in separate ownership, is reported for the Settlement Officer's sanction. Fourthly, the old and new distribution of the land are entered in the mutation register and an order is passed directing the embodiment of the new distribution in the record of rights. Thus a *kilabandi* case follows closely the procedure of a partition case, which in effect it is. The *kilabandi* of nearly 100,000 acres in lands to be served by an extension of the Chenáb Canal in the Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore District was also carried out by the Háfizabad settlement staff. Considering the hindrance caused by a virulent outbreak of plague last spring the progress made in Háfizabad has been very creditable. It is satisfactory to note that the settlement staff faced the situation with courage though one or two of its members were among the victims. Mr. Lal submitted preliminary reports on assessment circles, soils, and prices, and on the method to be followed in re-assessing canal lands during the year, and his Assessment Report of the canal circle will be in my hands in February.

Rawalpindi.

10. Mr. Kitchin is in charge of the re-assessment of this large district. He began his work in October 1902, but his establishment was not complete till six months later. Fortunately the old maps are so accurate that exceedingly little remeasurement is required. By the end of the year the new maps of 522 out of 1,508 estates were ready, but the gap between survey and attestation is even wider here than in Hazara. Mr. Kitchin must have organized his work with great energy to accomplish as much as he has done in the first year of his settlement.

Settlement training of officers and candidates.

11. Twenty Assistant Commissioners and probationers of the Political Department, 4 probationary Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4 Tahsildar candidates, 52 Naib Tahsildar candidates, and 30 Kánúngó candidates underwent settlement training during the year, to say nothing of Patwáris candidates employed as extra patwáris and paid out of the grant for temporary establishment. The necessity of pushing on measurements rapidly leads to the employment of a considerable number of extra patwáris. The orders of the department very properly require that these men should be candidate patwáris of the district under settlement or of some other district. Any rehabilitation of the old settlement *amin* class should be avoided.

Riverain boundary work.

12. In June last Mr. Hamilton submitted the results of his enquiry regarding the revision of the Bari Doáb Canal occupiers' rates referred to in the Annual Report of 1901-02. Pandit Hari Kishn Kaul after finishing his work in Muzaffargarh was deputed to make a similar investigation as to the Western Jumna Canal rates. His proposals have not as yet been received. It is improbable that either of these cases will be dealt with in the present year. No orders have been received on the question of the Sirhind Canal rates, and owing to the amount of pressing assessmeut work which will come up for disposal during this cold weather, it will be impossible for me to march through the tracts watered by the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals.

Riverain boundary work.

13. Fixed boundaries were sanctioned during the year for estates on the Sutlej:

(*a*) in the Kasúr Tahsil of Lahore on the right bank and the Zira and Ferozepore Tahsils of Ferozepore on the left bank,

(*b*) in the Dipálpur Tahsil of Montgomery on the right bank and the Ferozepore District on the left bank.

In the former case the boundaries were laid down by Mr. Parker and in the latter by Mr. King. Mr. Maclagan, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, reported his settlement of permanent boundaries, between two Amritsar and two Siálkot villages on the Rávi. Two appeals from his decisions are pending in my office. Government issued the necessary order for the determination by Mr. Fagan of fixed boundaries on the Sutlej between Hoshiárpur estates and villages of Umballa and Ludhiána and on the Sohan between Hoshiárpur villages *inter se*. Mr. Fagan's report has not up to the present been received.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DOUIE,

Officiating Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

Statement No. I.—*Showing Progress made in Remeasurement and Attestation during the year ending 30th September 1903.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.					
	Muzaffargarh, October 1897.	Sirsa, April 1901 (a).	Bhakkar and Liah Tahsils of the Mean-wáli District.* October 1898.	Attock, October 1901.	Jhang, October 1901.	Háfizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.	Kohát, October 1899.	Hazára, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Total number of villages under Settlement ...	769	...	373	194	788	517	1,508	4,149	460	288	885	1,633	5,782	
Total area under Settlement ... ... Acres.	2,019,887	...	3,857,226	327,415	1,703,588	872,113	2,823,616	11,603,845	2,214,077	1,700,084	1,769,080	5,683,241	17,287,086	
Area remeasured in acres. — In previous years	2,019,887	...	3,857,226	67,353	274,410	18,954	...	6,237,830	2,214,077	1,380,926	273,883	3,868,886	10,106,716	
Area remeasured in acres. — During the year	...	...	...	260,062	751,604	353,532	617,648	1,982,846	...	319,158	422,822	741,980	2,724,826	
Area remeasured in acres. — Total to date ...	2,019,887	...	3,857,226	327,415	1,026,014	372,486	617,648	8,220,676	2,214,077	1,700,084	696,705	4,610,866	12,831,542	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — In previous years	769	...	373	32	169	1	...	1,344	460	269	270	999	2,343	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — During the year	...	...	...	162	369	172	522	1,225	...	19	188	207	1,432	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date ...	769	...	373	194	538	173	522	2,569	460	288	458	1,206	3,775	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — In previous years	769	...	343	1	153	...	...	1,266	449	87	35	571	1,837	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — During the year	...	...	30	10	295	81	148	564	11	100	119	230	794	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — Total to date ...	769	...	373	11	448	81	148	1,830	460	187	154	801	2,631	

(a) Mr. King has not yet furnished complete figures for Sirsa.

* Includes 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil in Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Statement No. II.—*Showing Progress made in Re-assessment during the year ending 30th September 1903.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Districts of the Punjab.								District of the North-West Frontier Province.					
		Muzaffargarh, October 1897.	Sirsa, April 1901 (a).	Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Miánwáli District, October 1898.	Attock, October 1901.	Jhang, October 1901.	Háfizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.	Kohát, October 1899.	Hazára, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Area under Assessment.	Total area in acres	2,019,887	...	3,857,226	327,415	1,703,588	872,113	2,823,616	11,603,845	2,214,077	1,700,084	1,769,080	5,683,241	17,287,086	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous years ... Acres	845,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	845,513	...	...	...	...	845,513	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... Acres	1,174,374	...	3,635,833	...	...	...	...	4,810,207	293,169	723,819	...	1,016,988	5,827,195	
	Area still to be assessed ... Acres	...	...	221,393	327,415	1,703,588	872,113	2,823,616	5,948,125	1,920,908	976,265	1,769,080	4,666,253	10,614,378	
Assessments sanctioned up to end of year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	6,06,786	1,73,560	2,42,754	...	3,88,000	3,32,385	8,15,952	25,59,437	40,957	1,05,517	3,05,208	4,51,682	30,11,119	
	New assessment as sanctioned ... Rs.	7,32,333	2,40,800	3,02,891	...	...	...	...	12,76,024	46,328	1,62,450	...	2,08,778	14,84,802	
	Total increase or decrease of assessment ... ... Rs.	1,25,547	67,240	60,137	...	...	...	...	2,52,924	5,371	56,933	...	62,304	3,15,228	
	Increase per cent.	21	39	25	...	...	...	...	25	13	54	...	43	27	
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year. Number of villages ...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	619	
	During the year. Total area ... Acres	1,174,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174,374	...	...	...	...	1,174,374	
	During the year. Total new assessment Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total to date. Number of villages ...	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	...	...	...	...	769	
	Total to date. Total area ... Acres	2,019,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,019,887	...	...	...	...	2,019,887	
	Total to date. Total new assessment Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessment Reports.	Total due	2	...	2	1	3	...	4	12	3	2	3	8	20	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	1	5	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	
	Sanctioned by Government	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	6	
	Still due to Government	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	7	1	1	3	5	12	
Result of Re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date ... ... Rs.	1,25,547	67,240	60,137	...	...	...	...	2,52,924	5,371	56,933	...	62,304	3,15,228	
	Percentage of Increase	21	39	25	...	...	...	...	25	13	54	...	43	27	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated ... Rs.	1,25,547	...	80,308*	47,000	...	...	...	2,52,855	80,308*	72,500	...	1,52,808	3,25,355	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As estimated in the forecast report ... ... Rs.	1,10,000	...	75,000*	50,000	1,12,000	2,25,000	1,89,000	7,61,000	75,000*	76,132	1,50,000	3,01,132	9,87,132	

(a) Mr. King has not yet furnished complete figures for Sirsa.

* Represent figures for the whole old Dera Ismail Khan District.

Statement No. III.—*Duration and cost of Settlement Operations.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.					
—	Muzaffargarh.	Sirsa (*a*).	Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Mián-wáli District.	Attock.	Jhang.	Háfizabad.	Ráwalpindi.	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kohát.	Hazára.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced ...	Octr. '97	...	Octr. '98	Octr. '01	Octr. '01	June '02	Octr. '02	...	Octr. '98	Octr. '99	Octr. '00	...	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of — Measurements	Decr. '99	...	June '02	Augt. '03	April '04	March '05	Decr. '04	...	Decr. '01	June '03	Octr. '05	...	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of — Revision of records	June '03	...	Decr. '02	Decr. '03	Do.	Septr. '05	March '05	...	Decr. '02	Decr. '03	Do.	...	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of — Re-assessment	Jany. '03	...	Octr. '03	1904	Septr. '04	March '05	June '06	...	Decr. '03	March '04	Do.	...	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of — Settlement operations ...	June '03	...	Sept. '04	1904	March '05	Septr. '05	Septr. '06	...	Septr. '04	June '04	April '06	...	...	
Cost of Field Survey Operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — Total Cost ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	24,686	85,462	54,528	78,585	2,43,261	...	35,970	88,924	1,24,894	3,68,155	
Cost of Field Survey Operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — Cost per square mile re-measured ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	61	73	99	55	79	...	72	135	108	86	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — During the year ... ... ,,	25,556	...	37,879	37,485	85,462	54,528	94,938	3,35,848	41,375	57,373	1,36,831	2,35,579	5,71,427	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — Total to date ... ... ,,	3,04,846	....	2,05,887	54,948	1,57,400	62,300	94,938	8,80,319	2,19,100	2,20,624	3,14,446	7,54,170	16,34,489	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement Rs.	3,04,846	...	2,40,000	72,548	2,74,679	1,84,966	4,17,074	14,94,113	2,50,000	2,60,600	5,88,108	10,98,708	25,92,821	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff. — As estimated in the Forecast Report ... . Rs.	2,62,928	...	1,80,000	75,270	3,21,544	1,84,966	5,12,012	15,36,720	1,80,000	1,91,740	2,96,676	6,68,416	22,05,136	

(*a*). Mr. King has not yet furnished complete figures for Sirsa.

PUNJAB SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1904.

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REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September **1904.**

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1904.

No. 61.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 24th February 1905.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Settlement operations in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for the year ending the 30th September 1904, forwarded with your letter No. 40, dated 16th January 1905, and to convey the following remarks.

2. Good progress has been made generally during the year, although the deficiency of trained staff noticed in connection with the Settlement of Gurgaon requires consideration, and the Financial Commissioner has rightly directed the attention of the Settlement Commissioner to the necessity of taking measures to supply the deficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts March 1906 and March 1907 respectively as the dates of termination of the Jhang and Rawalpindi Settlements.

3. His Honour concurs in the Financial Commissioner's remarks, conveyed in paragraph 5 of your letter, on the introduction of the Kilabandi system, and the papers on the subject may be circulated as proposed.

4. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Douie for his work as Settlement Commissioner during the year, and I am to ask that they may be conveyed to him.

I have, &c.,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-2-05—336—F. C. &.

No. 40.

FROM

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated LAHORE, *the* 16*th January* 1905.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter No. 4267, dated November 21st, 1904, from the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, being the Annual Report on Settlement work in the Punjab and the N.-W. F. Province for the year ending September 30th, 1904. The remarks of the Financial Commissioner will be confined to the Punjab districts.

2. The work in the Attock tahsil has been sufficiently noticed in the reviews of the Assessment Report, *vide* your letter No. 63 of April 4th, 1904.

3. Similarly the Lieutenant-Governor has been made acquainted with the character of the work in Jhang by the perusal of the Chenáb Nahri Circle Assessment Report.* From this Settlement some Assessment Reports are still due of which one has reached the Settlement Commissioner. He assigns March 1906 for the completion of operations. This is rather later than the date required by the scheme of Settlement operations published as Appendix V to Douie's Settlement Manual. According to that scheme the operations should end in 1905, but the Financial Commissioner thinks that Mr. Abbott has made good progress and that any slight delay which may occur in completing the Settlement operations is not his fault. Sir Lewis Tupper understands that the Riverain Assessment Report is about to reach him at once. In the returns a third report is shown as due, but it will really be split in two; the Kachi and the Jhelum-Nahri tracts being treated separately. No doubt a great part of the Settlement establishment will be available for transfer to other Settlements by the beginning of next cold weather; and this is an important point so that work elsewhere may not be delayed for want of hands.

* *Vide* Punjab Government Letter No. 85, dated 20th April 1904.

4. Good progress has been made in the Háfizabad and Khángah Dográn tahsils. As noted by Mr. Douie one Assessment Report has been disposed of. The Chenáb Report is in type and will come up for orders shortly. The third report due relates to the *bárání* tract.

5. In connection with the *kilabandi* which has been so prominent a feature in this Settlement, I am to submit, for the information of Government, printed copies of some notes on the subject by Messrs. Isa Charan Chandu Láll, Hailey and Renouf which the Financial Commissioner thinks might be circulated for perusal by Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers. The essence of *kilabandi* is the demarcation of small squares which serve as units for assessment purposes and thus enable every peasant to be clear as to his own liability under a fluctuating demand. Where any assessment—the canal occupiers' rate included—fluctuates with the area irrigated or cultivated the system should be of use. It is of course inapplicable where physical conditions do not admit of the squares being laid; nor is it suited to tracts under fixed assessment where property is much sub-divided and the value of land is high. It cannot be compulsorily introduced anywhere except where canal-irrigation is being given for the first time. In such cases it is practicable to make the preparation of the fields by *kilabandi* a condition precedent to the water-supply.

6. The Gujar Khan Assessment Report has been submitted by the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and is now in press. There will be three more such reports, *viz.*, (1) Murree and Kahuta, (2) Ráwalpindi tahsil and (3) Fatehjang and Pindigheb. The correction of maps has been pushed on with so much energy that the work of attestation is in arrears. The "extra," "ordinary" and "regular" Tahsildars referred to by Mr. Douie are all Settlement Tahsildars, not those employed on ordinary district work. What is meant is that a great deal of extra assistance must be given in order to bring the work of attestation up to date. The Financial Commissioner entirely agrees that this is very necessary. Mr. Douie has given his reasons for fixing the date for completion as March 1907 instead of October 1906 as originally contemplated. The Financial Commissioner thinks that Mr. Kitchin is more likely to go too fast than too slow, and advises that the date be left as now proposed.

7. The Settlement Commissioner says very little about the Miánwáli Settlement; but the Financial Commissioner has ascertained that Mr. Douie is quite satisfied with the progress made by the Settlement Officer. A great deal of work has been done in the way of square-laying and preparation of the preliminary statements of rights and holdings (*chitta khatauni*) which is not shown on the annual return.

8. Sir Lewis Tupper fears that he cannot congratulate the Settlement Officer, Gurgáon, on having made a particularly good start though this may be due to no fault of his. Deficiency of trained staff has been his difficulty. In this connection the state of things indicated in the report is not satisfactory. Apparently the delay in the completion of some Settlements has been causing deficiency of initial establishments in others, so that one miscalculation of date for the completion of operations tends to bring about another by a second delay. The Settlement Commissioner will be asked to take up at an early date this question of prompt provision of necessary staff and to make such proposals as will arrest the vicious tendency which the facts seem to disclose. The Umballa and Rohtak Settlements will soon begin and if adequate establishments are not provided there from the first we may have a repetition of the complaint which has been made in Gurgáon. The Settlement Commissioner should see what means he has of meeting the requirements; and if his means are insufficient—as very likely they are—what remedy can be applied. Since the report was submitted the Financial Commissioner has ascertained that Mr. Hamilton does not think that very much of the Gurgáon work will have to be done over again; perhaps this will happen in about a dozen villages in each tahsil. It is now estimated that Gurgáon (begun in 1903 instead of 1902) will be completed in March 1908, *i.e.*, in four-and-a-half years instead of in four years as the scheme of Settlement operations requires. The Settlement Commissioner should explain the reasons for his present estimate.

9. Sir Lewis Tupper thinks that the Hon'ble Mr. Douie deserves the thanks of Government for his able superintendence of the Settlement Department during the year under review.

10. In conclusion I am to express regret for the delay in the submission of this report which was due to Government on the 10th ultimo. It was laid before Colonel Montgomery who preferred that it should be dealt with by Sir Lewis Tupper on his return from leave; and the latter was too much occupied with Select Committee work to find time to write his remark on it before Christmas. Moreover he wished to discuss the circumstances of the several Settlements with the Settlement Commissioner personally: and this he has now done.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. H. LESLIE JONES,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 2428 G., dated 23rd December 1904.

From—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,

To—The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4571, dated the 10th instant, enclosing copy of the Report on Settlement Operations in the Punjab and this Province for the year ending 30th September, and to remark as follows:—

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in Hazara, and orders have been passed on the Haripur and Mansahra Tahsils in time to allow of the new assessments being introduced from this kharif. In Dera Ismail Khan the delay in winding up the operations is to be regretted, and Chief Commissioner agrees with you that it might in part at least have been avoided. It is hoped that Captain Crosthwaite's proposals for the assessment of the Daman have by now reached you.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2-3-05—320—J. B.

Note on Killabandi by Mr. I. C. Lall, *Settlement Officer, Háfizabad.*

1. *Definition.*—A "*killa*" is a square field $\frac{1}{25}$th of a survey square, and with each side 40 *karams* or 220 feet long. The area is 8 *kanáls* and 18 *marlás, i.e.*, 1 acre and 18 poles.

There are 25 *killas* in each square.

2. *How laid on the ground.*—When the squares have all been laid out on the ground, *killas* are easily made by chaining along each side of a square, dividing it into 5 equal bits of 40 *karams* or 220 feet each and marking off each of these bits with a small peg (*killi*) driven into the ground. When all the four sides of the square have been chained and marked off in this manner, flags are put up on opposite pegs and the distance between these is similarly marked off. The square is thus divided into 25 equal and smaller squares, the corners being all marked on the ground with small pegs or with earthen mounds. The villagers then stretch a rope from one peg to another and dig a trench along it.

This process is continued until all the *killas* are demarcated. Permanent embankments or ridges are made by the cultivators when the ground is watered. If any land is under crops at the time the *killas* are made, the embankments are made after the crops have been cut and all cultivation thereafter is done on *killas*.

3. *Killabandi in zamíndári villages.*—In *zamíndári* villages, owned by one person, or by two or more jointly, field boundaries exist for cultivation purposes only and no objection is made to *killabandi*. As soon as *killas* are made the land is distributed among tenants afresh. Often roads and water-courses are all re-aligned along the sides of squares or *killas*.

4. *Killabandi in pattidári villages.*—In *pattidári* villages where proprietary fields are large, the owners agree to *killabandi* inside these for cultivation purposes, and unless there are dissensions among them they also agree to rectifying the proprietary boundaries in accordance with *killas* by mutual exchanges of irregular bits.

5. *Killabandi in bháichára villages.*—In *bháichára* villages or in *pattidári* villages where sub-division is minute, the owners at first refuse to have anything to do with *killabandi*. This is partly due to hear that some trick will be played on them and partly to the inherent dislike to making any change. It is a good deal due to instigation of patwáris also who know that *killabandi* will reduce their power of making mischief and money. In such cases the patwáris are made to understand that if there is much opposition in the villages of their circle to *killabandi* they will incur serious displeasure and matters are fully explained to the people by Naib-Tahsildars and superior officers, and in the majority of cases the people give in. Where they still persist, pressure is brought to bear on them through the Irrigation Department, by notifying to them that canal irrigation will be withheld unless they make *killa* embankments. This has the desired effect.

6. *Re-partition by killas.*—In all such villages the proprietary sub-division being minute, a re-partition of the estate is made by *killas*. Before commencing the work, the Naib-Tahsildar or Tahsildar goes to the village, explains everything to the owners and then records their statements as to how the work will be done. In almost all cases the owners require possession to be maintained by *killas*, that is, all *killas* including land in the possession of one sharer are assigned to him. *Killas* which include land in the possession of more than one owner are assigned to the sharer who possesses most land in them. Conditions are entered about valuable trees and all other matters are fully disposed of. The file is then sent for the orders of the Settlement Officer, and when sanctioned by him the *killas* are made and allotted according to the sanctioned method. When the *killabandi* is complete the Naib-Tahsildar finally makes up the area due to each holding, shows each owner's *killas* to him and when all objections have been disposed of and every one satisfied, the *khataunis* are completed and a partition mutation is entered in the register and attested. In the columns of old entries on the mutation form is entered the total area of each holding as by last *jamabandi* with details of soils. In the columns of new entries a copy of the *khataunis* is made showing each field, area and soil, &c., allotted to the holding. Under the Financial Commissioner's orders no fees are charged on *killabandi* mutation.

7. *Advantages of killabandi to cultivators.*—The advantages of *killabandi*, as explained to the zamíndárs, are as follows:—

(*a*) It is a permanent survey and where *killas* are completely acted upon no remeasurements will ever be needed. No chaining of areas harvest by harvest by canal or revenue patwáris will be required for purposes of assessment of occupiers' rates or revenue demand.

(*b*) Boundary disputes between fields will no longer occur.

(*c*) Each man will know exactly how much land he possesses.

(*d*) The cultivators will be able to satisfy themselves easily whether the demand for occupiers' rates or revenue assessed on them is correct, as they will be given rates by *killas*.

(*e*) Ploughing and watering will be facilitated by straight embankments.

8. *Advantages to officials.*—The advantages to the officials are :—

(*a*). During remeasurements the work of calculation of areas and checking of the sides of fields by scales is much reduced and is only needed in case of *killas* broken up by roads, water-courses, &c.

(*b*). Crop inspection work will become much easier and patwáris will be able to manage larger circles. Checking of crop inspections and *kharába* deductions by officers will be facilitated.

(*c*). No amendments of the map will be required at quadrennial attestations.

9. *Suitability of tracts to killabandi.*—*Killabandi* is unsuited or not required in tracts under fixed assessments where proprietary sub-division is minute and the value of land high, as in such localities the field boundaries do not change and a *killa* is too large a unit for very valuable land held in small bits.

It is suitable and would be of advantage in sandy *báráni* tracts under fixed assessments where the fields are large, the soil too light and field boundaries get obliterated. The corners of *killas* could be shown on the ground by bricks and the boundaries from one brick to another being perfectly straight the fields would always be identified.

It is of the greatest value however in tracts under fluctuating assessments whether irrigated from canals, unirrigated or getting river floods. In riverain villages it is specially desirable, as the work of fluctuating assessments, alluvion and diluvion and crop inspections would be facilitated, frauds on the cultivators obviated, and when land carried away by the river is thrown up again it would at once be relaid into the original *killas* and identified.

In canal-irrigated tracts the owner can now be made to accept *killabandi*, but at present there are no means of exerting pressure on them in the riverain villages.

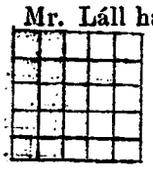
I. C. LALL,

Settlement Officer.

5*th February* 1904.

Note on Killabandi by MR. W. M. HAILEY, C.S., *Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal.*

"*Killabandi*" as described in I of Mr. Lâll's note has now been done over the *whole* of the canal commanded area in Shahpur district (both Crown and village lands), and the portion of the colony included in tahsils Chiniot and Jhang should be finished this winter. [See printed Colony Report.]



Mr. Lâll has only to deal, I believe, with his own squares, which I have no doubt are regular in all respects. The canal squares which are the basis of my *killabandi* are not correct, and consequently I have a device whereby I throw all the imperfect *killas* into two outside lines of the square. Each square *must* therefore have 16 correct *killas*, however irregular it may be.

The rule is that all *wats* or embankments must be 1½ foot high and 1½ foot on top.

Under orders sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner all irrigation must be conducted according to *killas*. If *wats* are not properly constructed I report the fact to the Canal Department, which charges penal rates of *ábiána*. This applies equally to Crown and old villages.

There is no difficulty of any sort in Crown villages. The first thing the colonist does is to throw up his *wats* and the patwâri stands by, gives him the line, and sees that the *wats* are made.

In the old villages there was some difficulty in getting zamíndárs to construct proper *wats* but this difficulty has been surmounted and they are now being made.

Wats having been made, the next point is to get zamíndárs in old villages to alter their field boundaries to the *killa*, half, or quarter lines. I make it a condition of all partitions that they should be conducted on *killa* lines, and as the village waste is in most places under partition, this disposes of the difficulty in a considerable proportion of the canal area. There remain of course even in these villages a number of proprietary fields having boundaries which do not coincide with the *killa* lines. Wherever this is possible, I get zamíndárs to agree to the necessary exchanges in order to notify these boundaries. Several large villages have been completely done. I do not attempt to do more than get the boundaries to run along a half *killa*, a quarter *killa* or even an eighth *killa*. In canal work all *killas* are in the long run (or should be) divided into 8 *kiárís*, and in time I dare say that the *kiári* will be a recognized unit of measurement, as the *killa* is. But negotiations of this sort want careful management; they must be done on the spot and must be carried out by a Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar. And they must be managed on such clear and simple lines that a Civil Court can understand them. I have ordered that a *naksha kam-o-besh* should be prepared in each case as in partitions, and that regular *khatauni* should be drawn up. The whole of the papers are filed separately with a revised and attested *shajra* as a "Misl Sidhai Line," by which name the process is generally known here.

I notify village boundaries in the same way. But I would strongly urge that no one should take up the question of "Sidhai Line" unless he is prepared to observe these precautions. A mischievous patwâri can throw the whole of one's model village into confusion by any of those suggestions as to inequality of exchanges which lead to so much civil litigation. One has to be able to prove without a moment's hesitation what a man ought to receive and what he has got.

Finally I would urge that it is a matter for consideration whether all partitions of big blocks of common waste should not in the future be carried out on squares drawn from the Settlement base line.

W. M. HAILEY,

Dated 28th February 1904. *Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal.*

Note on Killabandi by MR. W. RENOUF, C.S., *Director of Land Records.*

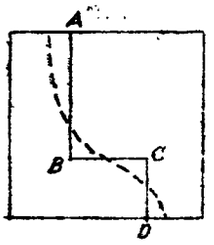
1. Since the receipt of Financial Commissioner's unofficial file on *killabandi* I have been able to see the work done in the Lyallpur and Jhelum Colonies, in Háfizabad and Khángah Dográn, and in Montgomery. There is very little to add to what has already been written by Mr. Hailey and Mr. I. C. Láll.

2. It will be noticed that there are varying degrees of success in *killabandi* in old cultivated tracts where old boundaries have to be re-adjusted. These degrees depend upon the extent to which the landowners can be persuaded to make exchanges.

(*a*) The zamíndárs agree to have the entire village area remeasured and repartitioned into *killas*. Each man also agrees to have all his property in one block. This is rare.

(*b*) Each man asks to retain possession of those *killas* in which he is already the principal landowner. Exchanges are fewer, but are still very numerous.

(*c*) Some relaxation is allowed, as in Mr. Hailey's "rectification of boundary" "system". The figure in the margin explains what is done. The old field boundary is shown by a dotted line, and the new boundary is A, B, C and D. It is obviously easier to get a landowner to agree to a boundary of this kind, which involves very little disturbance of possession than to persuade him to surrender a portion of a square in return for land elsewhere.



(*d*) A further relaxation may be as follows. We may assume a large irregularly shaped holding. It being found impracticable to convert it entirely into a number of rectangular figures, the internal fields only are arranged into *killas* and the outer boundary remains as before.

Of course, the more perfect the *killabandi* the better, but exceptions are unavoidable in certain cases.

3. *Killabandi* has thus far been done—

(*a*) In both the Chenáb and Jhelum Colonies in allotting Crown lands. This presents no difficulty.

(*b*) In both colonies, in old village lands commanded by the canal—

(*i*) where village common lands have become irrigable there has been little difficulty, as the areas are ordinarily very extensive and are mostly waste.

(*ii*) Where old well or *bárání* cultivation has become canal-irrigated, there has been some difficulty, and in almost all cases success has only been obtained by a threat to withhold canal water unless fields are arranged in squares, or boundaries are rectified.

In some cases, men who have opposed *killabandi* at first have afterwards asked for it when they have seen its advantages in neighbouring villages.

(*c*) In some very few cases villages not commanded by the canal have asked for *killabandi*.

The work done in Lahore, Jhang, and Montgomery has been in connection with canal extension and has been on the above lines.

(*d*) Mr. Maclagan did some *killabandi* in Mooltan on the Sidhnai Canal on land which was not private property before the canal came (see paragraph 45 (*ii*) of his Settlement Report). His *killas* were of 2 acres. He made no attempt to interfere with those fields which had been previously irrigated from wells.

The advantages of *killabandi* are clearly and fully explained in Mr. I. C. Láll's note, and I concur in what he says.

4. As to the suitability of tracts for *killabandi*, he has pointed out that it is unsuited or not required in tracts under fixed assessment, where proprietary sub-division is minute, and land valuable.

He recommends it for sandy *bárání* tracts under fixed assessment where fields are large, the soil light and field boundaries easily obliterated. He says it is of the greatest value in tracts under fluctuating assessment, whether canal irrigated, unirrigated or *sailáb*, and that it is specially desirable in riverain villages subject to river action.

5. A few further considerations may be added.

In well-irrigated districts like Hoshiárpur and Jullundur, each cultivator has spent money on improving certain fields, and some fields having become much more valuable than others, partitions and exchanges on the scale required for *killabandi* would be impossible. Further holdings are small in such tracts, and all cultivated land fetches a high price.

In canal-irrigated areas canal irrigation tends to remove differences in quality, unless holdings are very small, when special fields again receive particular attention. Where fields and holdings are small, the zamíndár already knows their areas exactly.

In submontane or hilly districts where we cannot have square measurements or where cultivation depends on drainage lines, *killabandi* is impossible.

To sum up, the chief test is the size of the holding. Large holdings will facilitate *killabandi*. Where holdings are large land will also be cheap, and this makes exchanges easy to arrange.

As remarked by Mr. I. C. Láll, *killabandi* is most desirable where the assessment is fluctuating whether the tract be canal irrigated, unirrigated or *sailáb*, and in riverain villages. It would also be useful in level *báráni* tracts where there are large holdings.

6. Applying these principles, I would first draw attention to a statement attached which shows the average areas of fields and *khatauni* holdings in each district. The latter figure is, I think, the more important.

In the Delhi Division, *killabandi* would be practicable in all districts except Simla and Amballa, the latter being submontane and much of its surface being uneven. In the remaining districts, holdings are large and land is cheap, except upon canals, where *killabandi* will be difficult.

In the Jullundur Division, Kángra, Hoshiárpur and Jullundur and most of Ludhiána are obviously unsuitable. Ferozepore is a promising district. Cultivating holdings are very large in the *báráni* tracts, and average 5·7 acres for the district.

In the Lahore Division, the average cultivating holdings are as small as 1·8 or 1·9 acres in Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot. The two latter are also partly submontane and uneven. There is much well-irrigation in all three districts and land is costly. A trial of *killabandi* could only be recommended in Amritsar, but the smallness of the holdings over the greater part of the district would cause difficulties. Prospects are encouraging in Montgomery, Gujránwála and parts of Lahore.

In the Ráwalpindi Division, the Attock, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts are quite unsuited on account of their hilly character. Gujrát is submontane in two tahsils which are thickly populated, and Phália is the only favourable tahsil. The only part of the Shahpur district not included in the Jhelum Colony is the Khusháb tahsil. In this tahsil, the holdings are very large and *killabandi* could be done except near the hills.

Holdings are large in the whole of the Mooltan Division, and there is also much fluctuating assessment, so that *killabandi* would be particularly advantageous. It could be done in all except the hilly tracts.

7. I have, so far, chiefly considered the physical configuration of the country. The very important factor which must now be discussed is the attitude of the landowners. We could employ absolutely no compulsion, for in tracts already irrigated by canals we could not threaten to withdraw water. The system would not only have to stand on its merits, but would be handicapped by the conservatism of the zamíndárs.

We may take it for granted that progress would be slow and difficult at first. In canal areas there would be the added difficulty that irrigation channels would have to be rearranged at some labour and expense. Our best chance would be to begin with those villages where holdings are largest and which have supplied an appreciable number of settlers in the Colonies. In such villages, the merits of *killabandi* would already have been discussed. The above remarks apply especially to *nahri* areas. Where there are large *báráni* holdings the difficulties would be much less.

8. It cannot be insisted on too strongly that *killabandi* and rectification of boundaries should be done under reliable supervision and with extreme care as regards the framing of record. It should only be undertaken at the time of settlement or under special officers. The best course might be to post special officers, who had acquired some experience of the work, to likely districts for one or two winters before they come under settlement. They could select villages to work in, and by the time the settlement began, the Settlement Officer would be in a position to decide how far he should make *killabandi* a part of his programme.

9. As regards riverain villages (riverain tracts could be tried with advantage in all districts), Captain Buck told me that the Rávi villages in the Montgomery district are willing to accept *killabandi* having seen it in the neighbouring villages which will be irrigated from the Chenáb Canal. It would be interesting to make this experiment in Montgomery.

10. When large areas of *shamilát* are partitioned, there should be no difficulty in forming the fields into *killas*.

11. I think it is well worth making an attempt to extend *killabandi*. But we should proceed tentatively. It is difficult to gauge the amount of opposition or indifference which we shall encounter. Success will depend to some extent on the officers entrusted with the work.

Dated 28*th April* 1904.

W. RENOUF,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

LIST OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

Division.	Number.	District.	Total area in acres.	Number of fields.	Average area per field.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average area per khatauni holdings.
Delhi.	1	Hissár	3,315,100	435,579	7·6	273,807	12·1
	2	Rohtak	1,154,200	711,056	1·6	290,534	4·0
	3	Gurgáon	1,241,500	1,091,321	1·1	336,146	3·7
	4	Delhi	815,700	1,134,884	0·7	272,133	3·0
	5	Karnál	2,015,400	1,146,409	1·8	335,202	6·0
	6	Umballa	1,112,700	1,379,072	0·8	407,500	2·7
	7	Simla	49,000	48,111	1·0	9,489	5·2
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	2,467,800	2,210,735	1·1	447,733	5·5
	9	Hoshiárpur	1,430,400	2,945,644	0·5	801,527	1·8
	10	Jullundur	870,300	2,040,805	0·4	557,178	1·6
	11	Ludhiána	891,000	1,479,592	0·6	354,815	2·5
	12	Ferozepore	2,611,800	1,350,591	1·9	458,250	5·7
Lahore.	13	Montgomery	2,953,200	920,106	3·2	136,471	21·6
	14	Lahore	2,300,100	1,806,670	1·3	430,211	5·3
	15	Amritsar	997,700	1,426,676	0·7	544,632	1·8
	16	Gurdáspur	1,167,500	1,578,049	0·7	615,865	1·9
	17	Siálkot	1,264,800	1,879,652	0·7	669,128	1·9
	18	Gujránwála	1,904,600	1,172,679	1·6	313,955	6·1
Rawalpindi.	19	Gujrát	1,231,900	1,114,517	1·1	418,012	2·9
	20	Shahpur	2,019,000	384,017	5·3	136,610	14·8
	21	Jhelum	2,537,700	1,645,650	1·5	425,807	6·0
	22	Ráwalpindi	3,239,300	1,503,475	2·2	603,900	5·4
Mooltan.	23	Miánwáli	4,977,100	703,658	7·1	211,284	23·5
	24	Jhang	4,331,800	2,634,087	1·6	219,673	19·7
	25	Mooltan	3,810,500	1,157,129	3·3	170,341	22·4
	26	Muzaffargarh	2,019,300	928,498	2·2	272,984	7·4
	27	Dera Gházi Khan...	3,478,900	568,333	6·1	222,354	15·6
		Total	56,208,300	35,396,995	1·6	9,935,541	5·7

No. 4287.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. DOUIE, C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

LAHORE, *dated 21st November* 1904.

SIR,

Introductory.

I have the honor to submit the report on settlement work in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province for the year ending 30th September 1904. The field of operations has been a large one. Without counting Attock, where Mr. Butler held a semi-independent charge, seven settlements were in progress during the year. In addition fixed boundaries were being laid down on parts of the Chenáb, Rávi, and Sutlej rivers. From the nature of the case the work done by Settlement Officers comes prominently before Government from time to time. I shall, therefore, now confine myself to stating as shortly as I can the progress made in each district.

Attock.

2. The work in Attock has been finished. Mr. Butler sent in his Assessment Report in the end of November and the orders of Government were received in the beginning of April. The village assessments have been announced and distributed over holdings, and the new records of rights have been filed. The addition to the revenue was Rs. 45,000, the former demand being enhanced by 28 per cent. The re-settlement lasted for about three years, and cost Rs. 93,000. Though the tract was a small one, I do not think the task of assessing it was easy, and Mr. Butler deserves great credit for the ability and thoroughness with which it was accomplished.

Jhang.

3. In Jhang work has been in progress for three years, and the measurements, which have been made on the square system, are practically finished. The Assessment Report of the Chenáb-Nahri Circle was received in the cold weather, and the new demand was introduced with effect from Rabi 1904. The circle only included 100 estates, but the orders passed on its assessment were of importance as settling the character, and to some extent the pitch also, of the canal and well land revenue assessments in the old estates throughout the large tract irrigated by the Chenáb Canal. The increase taken was about Rs. 58,000, representing an enhancement of 124 per cent. The circumstances were of course quite exceptional, as the Settlement Officer had to deal with an enormous extension of cultivation rendered possible by a large expenditure of State money. The canal demand is fluctuating, and liberal differentiation has been allowed between village and village. The Assessment Report of the riverain circles, written during the year, reached me in the beginning of the present month. Partition work in Jhang is heavy, and at the same time intricate and important. The acquisition of land for the Chenáb and Jhelum Canals and the Jech Doáb Railway forms a heavy addition to the ordinary duties of a Settlement Officer. While Mr. Abbott enjoyed a well-earned rest during part of the hot weather the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Lala Ganga Rám, was in charge of the settlement.

4. The re-settlement of the Háfizabád and Khángah Dográn Tahsils has been carried on with energy by Mr. I. C. Lall, and good progress has been made. As in 1902-03, the tract suffered severely from plague, and again the staff

behaved very well. The survey of the large canal-irrigated area has been finished. Its great feature is the success attained in introducing *kilabandi*. The prejudices against it have practically melted away, and many of the owners in the purely *bárání* and riverain villages now wish for it. The greater part of the Chenáb Circle is perfectly level, and the annual floods do not, therefore, effect sweeping charges There are no physical obstacles to *kilabandi* such as exist in some river tracts. But there is no such urgent need for rectangular fields as in the canal-irrigated area, where the matter is so important that we are justified in putting some pressure on the people. Elsewhere *kilabandi* should only be undertaken where there is a genuine wish for it on the part of the landowners. The Assessment Report of the canal-irrigated tract reached me in August and the orders of Government have been received. An additional revenue of 2½ lakhs will be secured. Notwithstanding reductions in non-canal villages the demand for the whole tract will be doubled.

Ráwalpindi.

5. The correction of maps in Ráwalpindi has been pushed on with great energy and will be complete in 2¼ years after the starting of the settlement. As a matter of fact it would have been better, as Mr. Kitchin now himself feels, to spread the work over three years. Too many temporary patwárís were employed in order to increase the number of chains at work. On my first visit to Ráwalpindi last spring I ordered gradual reduction, but things had probably gone too far for any effectual remedy. The result is that final attestation has only been carried out in one-third of the estates in which the new maps and *khataunis* have been completed. Two extra tahsildars will shortly be appointed to help in pushing on attestation. It has been recognized that this will be necessary where survey is confined to the correction of old maps, a process which takes much less time than re-measurement, but the proper time to give this assistance is when survey work is at its height, say, in the second year of a settlement. This is what is being done in Gurgáon, and what will be done in Karnál. The regular tahsildárs can then be given more leisure for attestation by reducing for the time being the size of their charges. At the stage which work has reached in Ráwalpindi the problem, an insoluble one I fear, is how to employ extra tahsildars without diminishing the responsibility of the ordinary tahsildars for work done under their supervision. I have full confidence that Mr. Kitchin will not allow final attestation to be scamped because it is so much in arrears. If he made the mistake of pushing on too fast, it was a very pardonable one, and I fear he risked his own health in the enterprise. It must be remembered that in the forecast report it was estimated that the Ráwalpindi Settlement could be finished in four years. I do not think the attempt to do so would be wise, and I have therefore changed the date in Statement III for the probable completion of the settlement to March 1907. It is unlikely that this will involve any addition to the cost of the settlement as originally stated. The Assessment Report of the Gújar Khan tahsil has been written, though I have not as yet received it in print.

Expansion of settlement work and difficulty of providing fully trained kánúngos and naib tahsildars.

6. In Miánwáli and Gurgáon work was started at the beginning of the year. Owing to the rapid growth of settlement operations in recent years, and the realization that it is true economy to give a Settlement Officer from the first a sufficient staff, a good deal of difficulty is experienced at present in providing efficient naib tahsildars and kánúngos. This has been accentuated by the fact that the period of the duration of certain settlements has been underestimated. All naib tahsildar candidates who are not kánúngos at the time of their acceptance should after a year's training be made to work for two years as settlement kánúngos before being entrusted with higher duties. Unless we succeed in doing this, inefficient men will be foisted on Settlement Officers as naib tahsildars, and the system of choosing half of our candidates from among men of family and education with no previous settlement experience will be discredited. A Settlement Officer must expect to spend the first year of his settlement in drilling his regiment of patwárís, but he is entitled to get good sergeants and trained lieutenants.

Miánwáli.

7. The starting of work in Miánwáli has been attended with a good deal of difficulty and it became necessary to make some changes in the superior staff. Practically the whole tract will be

re-measured on the square system. Survey work has now got a fair start and will be carried on with great vigour in the current year. The partition work is very heavy, and, as far as possible, it will be pushed on so that the results may be embodied in the new record of rights.

Gurgáon.

8. In Gurgáon Mr. Hamilton has, for the reasons already stated, carried on his work under great difficulties. I may quote his own remarks on the subject.

"I wish to protest strongly against a system which requires a settlement to be carried through with a totally inefficient staff. Almost without exception my naib tahsildars were quite untrained and could not command the smallest respect from the patwáris, who easily detected their ignorance. Of the kánúngos the less said the better. The result is that the supervision of the patwáris has been of the slightest and the record and the maps are everywhere full of mistakes. This is unfair on the people and on the superior staff who have not of course time to do the work of the naib tahsildars, and kánúngos in addition to their own. The naib tahsildars have improved greatly, but many of the kánúngos are still quite unfit."

On paper the work accomplished is large, but, if Mr. Hamilton's account of its quality is not exaggerated, much of it will have to be done over again. I shall spend some weeks in Gurgáon in January and pay special attention to this question. It would be intolerable to file records which the Settlement Officer himself discribes as "full of mistakes." One extra tahsildar has already been sent to Gurgáon, and another will shortly be appointed. This will enable the Settlement Officer to reduce the size of the charges of the permanent tahsildars. Orders have been passed on Mr. Hamilton's preliminary report on assessment circles, soils, and prices.

The old Dera Ismail Khan District.

9. Captain Crosthwaite's work in the part of his charge included in the Punjab is practically finished. I inspected the Dáman tract in the Dera Ismail Khan and Kuláchi tahsils last March. There has been considerable delay in the submission of the Assessment Report, but I hope to receive it shortly. The report on the partition of the lands of the Gandápur tribe was submitted during the year, and Captain Crosthwaite and Kamál-ud-dín, Settlement Tahsildar of Kuláchi, received well merited praise from the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province for the successful completion of this work, whose difficulty was only equalled by its utility. In his report the Settlement Officer has given a very modest account of the great improvements he has effected in the hill stream irrigation, by which 200,000 acres of waste land have become culturable. Captain Crosthwaite hopes to wind up the settlement in March 1905, but I feel some doubt whether this will be practicable. It has lasted much longer and cost much more than was originally contemplated. I think that some part of the delay might have been avoided. But the original expectation that the re-settlement of the enormous area included in the old Dera Ismail Khan district could be carried out in four years was an extraordinarily sanguine one.

Hazára.

10. The first estimate of the duration of the Hazára settlement, four years, has proved equally fallacious. Probably when it was started no one realized how defective the maps and records of the last settlement were, or how difficult it would be to make an accurate survey in such a country. In the past year the progress of measurements has been rapid. Owing to the inaccuracy of the existing records it was impossible to compile trustworthy assessment data till the survey was far advanced. Partly on this account final attestation has been allowed to lag far behind, and I have submitted proposals for the appointment of two extra tahsildars to help in this important branch of settlement work. The Assessment Report of the Haripur tahsil by Mr Watson, and that of the Mansehra tahsil by Captain Beadon, were received during the year. The orders of the Chief Commissioner on the latter reached me during the present month, and I have just sent in my own review of the former.

The increase, inclusive of mill assessments, to be taken in Mansehra, amounts to Rs. 73,000, and the old demand will be almost doubled. If my proposals for Haripur are accepted the rise, exclusive of mill assessments, will be Rs. 73,500, which is equal to 50 per cent. The assessment under revision has been in force for more than thirty years, and was from the first very lenient.

Other matters.

11. The forecast report of the Karnál settlement was submitted in April, and sanction was received to the re-assessment of that district. Orders have been passed by the Punjab Government on the revision of the Sirhind Canal occupiers' rates. I propose to march next month through part of the tract in the Lahore district watered by the Bári Doáb Canal, and I shall then be able to dispose of Mr. Hamilton's proposals for the revision of the rates there. Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul's report on the same question as regards the Western Jumna Canal has not as yet been received. The rules for the remission of revenue on wells falling out of use lately issued mark an important advance in settlement policy. Fixed boundaries were approved by the Financial Commissioner for a few villages on the Rávi in the Amritsar and Siálkot districts. The reports by Messrs. Townsend, Talbot, and de Montmorency on the boundaries laid down on the Chenáb, Sutlej, and Rávi will be submitted very shortly, as the appeals presented have with one or two exceptions been decided. Mr. Butler's work on the Indus boundary between Attock and Pesháwar will be referred for orders to the Financial Commissioner by the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. During my recent tour in Hazára, I had an opportunity of meeting Mr. O'Dwyer, and we together heard two appeals presented by Pesháwar villages against Mr. Butler's decisions. The charge of the two canal colonies makes a heavy, but interesting, addition to my duties as Settlement Commissioner. But this branch of work is the subject of a separate report.

Conclusion.

12. A former Settlement Commissioner once remarked to me on the pleasure he derived from having under his orders a body of very efficient officers. Since I took charge of my present post I have had many proofs of the truth of that observation.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-MEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.				
—	Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Miánwáli District (a), October 1898.	Attock, October 1901.	Jhang, October 1901.	Háfizabád, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Miánwáli and Isakhel Tahsils of Miánwáli District, October 1903.	Gúrgaon, October 1903	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.	Hazára, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarms.
Total number of villages under Settlement	373	194	788	530	1,508	116	1,264	4,773	460	885	1,345	6,118	
Total area under Settlement ... ... Acres.	3,857,226	327,415	1,703,588	872,113	2,823,616	1,380,207	1,241,644	12,205,809	2,214,086	1,630,375	3,844,461	16,050,270	
Area remeasured in acres. — In previous years	3,857,226	327,415	1,026,014	372,486	617,648	...	...	6,200,789	2,214,086	696,705	2,910,791	9,111,580	
Area remeasured in acres. — During the year	...	...	461,366	299,267	1,689,082	151,513	391,118	2,992,326	...	813,128	813,128	3,805,454	
Area remeasured in acres. — Total to date ...	3,857,226	327,415	1,487,380	671,753	2,306,710	151,513	391,118	9,193,115	2,214,086	1,509,833	3,723,919	12,917,034	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — In previous years	373	194	538	173	522	...	...	1,800	460	458	918	2,718	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — During the year	...	...	242	172	813	3	564	1,794	...	326	326	2,120	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date ...	373	194	780	345	1,335	3	564	3,594	460	784	1,244	4,838	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — In previous years	373	11	448	81	148	...	...	1,061	460	154	614	1,675	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — During the year	...	183	293	134	292	1	156	1,059	...	164	164	1,223	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — Total to date ...	373	194	741	215	440	1	156	2,120	460	318	778	2,898	

(a). Includes figures relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

[redacted] IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.				
	Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Miánwáli District, (a) October 1898.	Attock, October 1901.	Jhang, October 1901.	Háfizabád, June 1902.	Ráwalpindi, October 1902.	Miánwáli and Isakhel Tahsils of Miánwáli District, Octr. 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.	Hazára, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Area under assessment.													
Total area in acres	3,857,226	327,415	1,703,588	872,113	2,823,616	1,380,207	1,241,644	12,205,809	2,214 086	1,630,375	3,844,461	16,050,270	
Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous years ... Acres	3,635,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,635,833	293,169	...	293,169	3,929,002	
Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year Acres	...	327,415	297,324	...	...	..	...	624,739	407,622	...	407,622	1,032,361	
Area still to be assessed ... Acres	221,393	...	1,406,264	872,113	2,823,616	1,380,207	1,241,644	7,945,237	1,513,295	1,630,375	3,143,670	11,088,907	
Assessments sanctioned during the year.													
Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	...	1,59,290	46,544	...	..	...	...	2,05,834	80,891	...	80,891	286,725	
New assessment as sanctioned ... Rs.	...	2,04,500	1,04,489	...	...	...	...	3,08,989	1,04,368	...	1,04,368	4,13,357	
Total increase of assessment ... Rs.	...	45,210	57,945	...	...	...	...	1,03,155	23,477	...	23,477	1,26,632	
Increase, per cent.	...	28	124	...	...	...	...	51	29	...	29	44	
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.													
During the year. Number of villages ...	354	194	101	...	...	...	...	649	214	...	214	863	
During the year. Total area ... Acres	3,635,833	327,415	297,324	...	...	...	...	4,260,572	700,791	...	700,791	4,961,363	
During the year. Total new assessment Rs.	3,13,595	2,04,500	1,04,489	...	...	...	...	6,22,584	1,52,733	...	1,52,723	7,75,307	
Total to date. Number of villages ...	354	194	101	...	...	...	...	649	214	...	214	863	
Total to date. Total area ... Acres	3,635,833	327,415	297,324	...	...	...	...	4,260,572	700,791	...	700,791	4,961,363	
Total to date. Total new assessment Rs.	3,13,595	2,04,500	1,04,489	...	...	...	...	6,22,584	1,52,723	...	1,52,723	7,75,307	
Assessment Reports.													
Total due	2	1	3	3	4	2	...	15	3	3	6	21	
Previously submitted by Settlement Officer	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	5	
Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	
Sanctioned by Government	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	6	
Still due to Government	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	10	1	1	2	12	
Result of Re-assessment operations.													
Increase of assessment as announced to date ... ... Rs.	66,399	45,210	57,945	...	...	...	...	1,69,554	30,314	...	30,314	1,99,868	
Percentage of increase	27	28	124	...	...	...	...	38	25	...	25	36	
Increase of assessment for the whole area under Settlement. As now estimated ... Rs.	80,650	45,210	1,58,000	...	...	...	...	2,83,860	32,150	1,51,000	1,83,150	4,67,010	
Increase of assessment for the whole area under Settlement. As estimated in the forecast report ... ... Rs.	60,000*	50,000	1,12,000	2,25,000	1,89,000	68,000	175,000	8,79,000	15,000*	1,50,000	1,65,000	10,44,000	

(a) Includes figures relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Gházi Khan District.

* The total enhancement has been very roughly divided between the tahsils in the Punjab and those now in the North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT No. III.

DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.				
		Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Mianwáli District (a).	Attock.	Jhang.	Háfizabád.	Ráwalpindi.	Miánwáli and Isakhel Tahsils of the Miánwáli District.	Gurgáon.	Total Punjab Districts.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Hazára.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced ...		Octr. '98	Octr. '01	Octr. '01	June '02	Octr. '02	Octr. '03	Octr. '03	...	Octr. '98	Octr. '00	...	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	30th June '02	Augt. '03	Novr. '04	June '05	Jany. '05	Octr. '05	July '05	...	Decr. 1901	Decr. '04	..	...	
	Revision of records ...	31st Decr. '02	Decr. '03	Decr. '04	June '06	Septr. '05	Mar. '06	July '06	...	Decr. '02	Octr. '05	...	...	
	Re-assessment	31st Decr. '04	1904	Septr. '05	Do.	June '06	Octr. '06	Decr. '07	...	Decr. '04		...	...	
	Settlement operations ...	31st Mar. '05	Octr. '04	March '06	Septr. '06	March '07	Mar. '07	March '08	...	Mar. '05	April '06	...	...	
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	...	...	74,787	41,167	1,50,303	49,261	67,845	3,83,363	...	79,546	79,546	4,62,909	
	Cost per square mile remeasured ... ... Rs.	...	...	104	88	57	208	111	82	...	63	63	78	
Total cost of Settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... Rs.	32,851	38,389	74,787	56,919	1,50,303	49,261	97,587	5,00,097	39,184	1,47,884	1,87,068	6,87,165	
	Total to date ... „	2,38,739	93,337	2,32,187	1,19,219	2,45,241	49,261	1,00,258	10,78,242	2,58,284	4,62,331	7,20,615	17,98,857	
	Now estimated for the whole operations of Settlement ... ... Rs.	2,38,750	93,482	3,07,187	2,25,000	5,12,012	2,00,000	5,75,756	21,52,187	2,75,000	5,71,087	8,46,087	29,98,274	
	As estimated in the forecast report ... ... Rs.	1,80,016*	75,270	3,21,544	1,84,966	5,12,012	1,93,248	5,75,756	20,42,812	1,80,000	2,96,676	4,76,676	25,19,488	

(a) Includes figure relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Gházi Khan District.

[redacted] distributed between the part of the old Dera Ismail Khan district now in the Punjab and that in the North-West Frontier Provir e.

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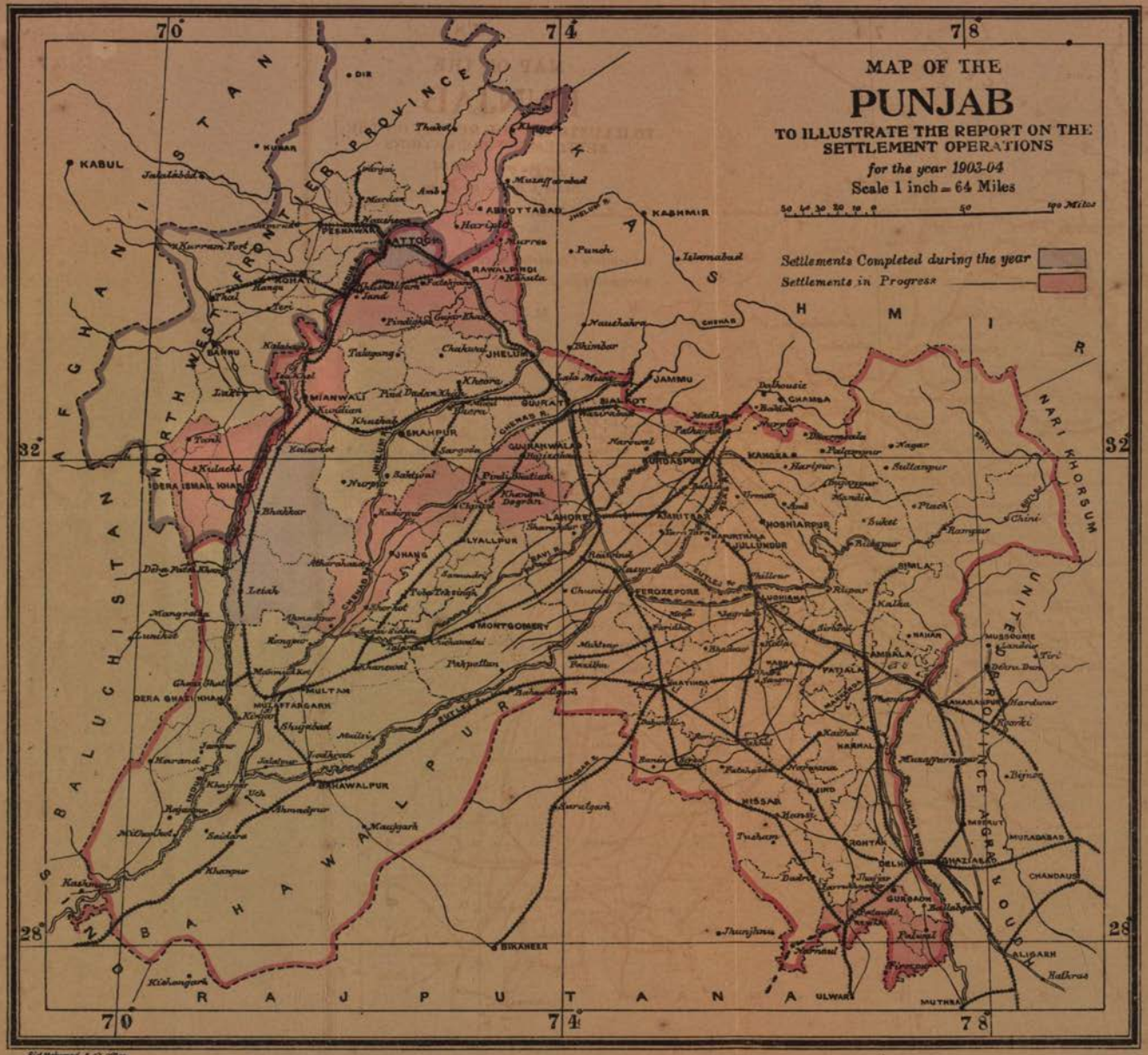

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REPORT

ON

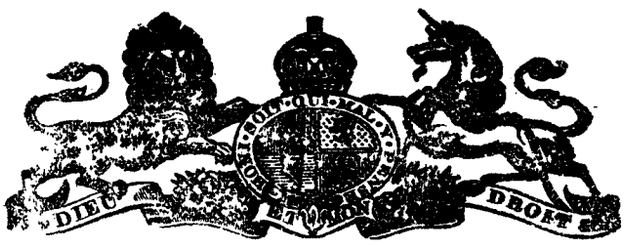
SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

Published by Authority.



Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
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1906.

No. 22.

FROM

E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 22nd January 1906.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 955, dated 29th December 1905, conveying the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Settlement Report for the year ending September 1905, and to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Although no settlement was finally closed, the assessment of the Punjab portion of the Dera Ismail Khan District was completed, and satisfactory progress was made in Rawalpindi, Hafizabad, Mianwali and Jhang. The progress of settlement operations in Gurgaon was interrupted by the illness of the Settlement Officer, but His Honour notices with satisfaction that the subordinate staff is now reported to be efficient and under adequate control. Operations have been commenced in Karnal, and orders have been passed for the adoption of fixed boundaries in a large number of estates on the Chenab, Sutlej and Ravi Rivers.

3. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to associate himself with the praise bestowed by Sir Lewis Tupper on Mr. Douie's industry and devotion to his duties and fully appreciates the good work achieved by the officers of the Settlement Department. His Honour also shares the regrets of the Financial Commissioner on the sad death of Captain Crosthwaite, the able Settlement Officer of Dera Ismail Khan.

I have, &c.,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—25-4-06—420—300—J. B.

No. 955.

FROM

L. H. LESLIE-JONES, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated LAHORE, *the 29th December* 1905.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter from the Settlement Commissioner, No. 4285, dated 18th November 1905, with map in illustration, being the Annual Report on settlement work in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for the year ending September 30, 1905. The remarks of the Financial Commissioner will be confined to the Punjab districts.

2. No settlement has been finally completed during the year, but so far as the Punjab is concerned, the assessment work of the Dera Ismail Khan settlement was finally disposed of by orders passed on the late Captain Crosthwaite's report on the Vehoa Circle now included in the Sangarh Tahsil of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

3. The orders of Government have been passed on the Assessment Report of the Chenab, Jhelum and Joint River Circles in the Jhang District. The Assessment Report of the Kachhi* Circle, which was reviewed by Mr. Gordon Walker, is at present with Government, and that on the Jhelum-Nahri Circle is in press. Mr. Abbott, who had to undertake the duties of the Director of Land Records in addition to his own for a portion of the hot weather, has worked with his accustomed energy and zeal, and the Financial Commissioner hopes that his settlement operations will be completed in time to enable him to proceed on his well-earned furlough at the beginning of the hot weather. He will have spent nearly eight years in the Jhang District as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of his charge. The Financial Commissioner also agrees with Mr. Douie that Lala Ganga Ram deserves credit for his effective disposal of numerous and important partition cases.

4. Orders have been passed on the Assessment Report on the Hafizabad-Chenab-Nahri Circle, and the new assessment was introduced with effect from Kharif 1904. Both here and in the Chenab-Nahri Circle of Jhang the Financial Commissioner has, with the concurrence of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, recommended that the assessment should be done through the agency of the Irrigation Department, but the orders of Government have not been received.

5. Orders have also been passed on the Assessment Report of the Chenab Circle, while Mr. Gordon Walker's review on the report of the non-canal villages of the Bar is now with Government.* These villages will ultimately be irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal.

6. Mr. Lall's operations have again been hampered by plague, and the introduction of *kilabandi* has involved delay in attestation which, the Financial Commissioner understands, would not otherwise have occurred.

---

* Government orders since received.

7. Orders have been passed on the Gujar Khan Assessment Report of the Rawalpindi District, and the reports on the Murree and Kahuta Tahsils are in press. The Financial Commissioner observes that in spite of the employment of two extra Tahsildars there are still considerable arrears of attestation work, but the charge, including as it does six tahsils, is an extremely heavy one, and it is much better that this very important part of the Settlement Officer's duties should be done thoroughly.

Sanction has recently been received to the appointment, for 18 months, of an Assistant Settlement Officer for the purpose of verifying, revising and demarcating the boundaries of the extensive forest areas in Rawalpindi and Attock, and preparing a connected and intelligible account of the whole forest and waste area belonging to Government, which amounts roughly to some 500,000 acres.

8. The completion of the settlement operations in the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan has been entrusted to the Settlement Officer of Mianwali in addition to his own original duties. It is not improbable that the extra work thus involved will protract the completion of Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul's settlement to a later date than was anticipated, but Mr. Douie's further report will be awaited.

9. Last year Sir Lewis Tupper had occasion to comment somewhat unfavourably on the state of the work in the Gurgaon Settlement. Here too there have been delays in final attestation, but he is very glad to observe that the subordinate staff is now efficient and that the Naib Tahsildars are also able to exercise adequate control. It is a matter for great regret that Mr. Hamilton, whose health broke down under the strain of his exertions, will not have the opportunity of finishing the settlement which he began.

Mr. Douie has now, to the satisfaction of Government, demonstrated that it was impossible for the Settlement Officer to complete this settlement within the period allotted by the scheme (four years) and the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer, for not more than two years, who will undertake the assessment of one tahsil. It is hoped, therefore, that the settlement will not extend beyond a period of five years, which would have been exceeded had not this assistance been given.

10. The Karnal settlement has been started during the year, and Sir Lewis Tupper is glad to see that Mr. Stow's work is approved by the Settlement Commissioner. An attempt was made, with Sir Lewis Tupper's approval, to introduce *kilabandi* in the canal tract, but it failed to commend itself to the people without whose co-operation it was impossible to carry out, and was ultimately abandoned. Unlike Gujranwala, where the area in which *kilabandi* has been done was almost dead flat, the surface of the canal area in Karnal was very uneven, and experience showed that it was impossible to make square fields without interfering with long-standing irrigation ridges, the maintenance of which the circumstances of irrigation rendered essential.

For this settlement also the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer for the same reasons and for the same period as in Gurgaon. The settlement will still take five years to complete.

11. In paras. 10 and 11 of his report Mr. Douie makes some interesting remarks on the causes of and remedies for delay in final attestation. Sir Lewis Tupper has often had cause to notice this prominent defect in recent settlement work, and he has no doubt that the Settlement Commissioner's explanation of the cause is generally true. But the great frequency with which Settlement Officers allow their preliminary work to outstrip all possibility of early attestation makes it very necessary to insist that they must not, as they are so apt to do, go too fast at first. Mr. Douie should continue, as he is no doubt doing, to impress on all new Settlement Officers the necessity for applying the checks he describes.

12. The Rohtak settlement has already commenced though it does not all within the scope of the present report.

The decision to defer the settlement of Ambala has had the excellent result, so far as other settlements are concerned, of obviating for the present the difficulty which was noticed last year of providing efficient staff for new settlements, and Sir Lewis Tupper agrees with Mr. Gordon Walker who concluded that it is no longer necessary to adopt any special measures to meet the difficulty which has practically disappeared.

13. Mr. Douie's reviews on the reports regarding the enhancement of occupiers' rates on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals are at present under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner. They will be forwarded with his remarks after he has obtained the views of the Chief Engineer, and, in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, of the Commissioner of Delhi.

14. Sir Lewis Tupper, I am to say, cordially concurs in Mr. Douie's appreciation of the work done by Settlement Officers during the year. Some of them have already been separately noticed.

A great loss has been sustained in the sad and premature death of Captain Crosthwaite, which is much deplored by the Financial Commissioner. Mr. Douie has controlled the Settlement Department with untiring industry, minute attention to detail, and much ability. Such of his reviews as have come before Sir Lewis Tupper have been wise and very careful and helpful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. H. LESLIE-JONES,

Senior Secretary to the Finl. Commr., Punjab.

No. 4285.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *18th November* 1905.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. DOUIE, C. S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

L. H. LESLIE-JONES, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SIR,

Introductory.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on settlement work in the Punjab and in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the year ending September 1905. Of the seven settlements in progress in the previous year none was finished, and the re-assessment of the Karnal District was started in October 1904.

Jhang.

2. The end of the settlement of Jhang is in sight. Two assessment reports were received during the year, one dealing with the somewhat intricate problem of the re-assessment of the riverain circles, the other with the simple matter of the revenue to be imposed on the wells in the Kachchhi. Orders on the former were issued in September. Fortunately it has been possible to retain fixed demands in the Jhelum and Joint River Circles; but in the Chenab Circles they will be largely replaced by annual assessments at crop rates. The last assessment report, that on the Jhelum Nahri Circle, has been written, but has not reached me in print. The other work has been steadily pushed on, and everything seems to be in train for an early completion of the settlement in April next, should it be possible to announce the remaining assessments early in 1906. The cost will little, if at all, exceed the original estimate of Rs. 3,21,000, while the financial gain will be a lakh and-a-half as compared with Rs. 1,12,000 shown in the forecast. Partitions in this settlement have been very numerous and important in consequence of the immense increase in the value of land due to the introduction of canal irrigation. Great credit is due to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Lala Ganga Ram, for the painstaking care with which this work has been done.

Hafizabad.

3. In Hafizabad the operations were again hampered by the ravages of plague, but have nevertheless been carried on with great vigour and success. The survey was completed, and even in the riverain villages and in the Bar estates still outside the limits of canal irrigation *kilabandi* was adopted. The Chenab Circle in Hafizabad is much of it very flat and *kilabandi* is possible there to a larger extent than in most riverain tracts; but I feel doubts as to its necessity. The measurements on the Chenab were built up on a single base

line, which, through the kindness of the officer in charge of No. 18 Survey Party, was subjected to a scientific test. Though the line, as was to be expected, deviated slightly from a straight line, the result was most creditable to the settlement staff. Final attestation is backward, the introduction of *kilabandi* making it more difficult than elsewhere. For *kilabandi* involves re-partition to a greater or less extent, and this can only be finished by the naib tahsildar himself. The preparation of the new records of rights has been started and will be finished in the present year. Orders on the assessment report of the Canal-Irrigated Tract were received last November and the new demand was introduced from *kharif* 1904. The revenue in 1902-03 was Rs. 2,53,000 and the new assessment, nearly all of which is fluctuating, amounts to Rs. 5,11,000 on the average matured areas of the three years ending 1902-03. The actual demand for the first year has, however, been Rs. 4,78,000. The Irrigation Officers are reducing the supply in many of the villages and the *kharif* and *rabi* of 1904-05 were inferior harvests. The Chenab Circle Report and that on the Bar villages, which are not canal-irrigated, were submitted, and orders on the former were received during the year. The demand will be slightly reduced, and in most villages it will be of a fluctuating character.

Rawalpindi.

4. In Rawalpindi survey work was finished in the first half of the year. Two extra tahsildars have been employed to cope with the heavy arrears of final attestation work to which I alluded in my last report. There has been no scamping, and even now one-third of the village records have not been passed by the tahsildars. During the year 115 of the new records-of-rights were drawn up, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fakir Sayyid Iftikkar-ud-din, has checked the village administration papers of 448 villages. The work of preparing the final records of the remaining estates will be the chief work on which the patwaris will be engaged during 1905-06. The Gujar Khan Assessment Report was submitted during the year and orders were received soon after its close. The increase of revenue which will actually be taken is Rs. 34,000, which is at the rate of 15 per cent. This is less by Rs. 11,000 than the forecast, but there is little doubt that the estimate for four at least of the six tahsils included in the settlement was a sanguine one. There is no probability of the total enhancement exceeding a lakh and-a-half, while the amount expected was Rs. 1,89,000. The expenditure will be somewhat larger than was anticipated, and as was foreseen last year the settlement cannot be finished till March 1907. The charge is a very heavy one and arrangements are being made to give Mr. Kitchin special assistance for forest work.

Mianwali.

5. In Mianwali, where re-measurement on the square system is the rule, the area surveyed was 332,000 acres, or more than double that of the previous year. The remaining area is huge, but no doubt the greater part of it is Thal waste. The Settlement Officer hopes to complete his survey before next hot weather. The boundaries of the villages on the Indus had become confused and uncertain and the relaying of them has been a difficult task. Partition work has been very heavy in amount and by no means easy in kind. Orders have recently been passed on the preliminary report dealing with assessment circles and prices. The Bhakkar and Leia tahsils have now been added to Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul's charge, and, though all assessment work there has long been finished, there is a good deal still to be done before their settlement can be considered complete. The Settlement Officer now thinks that the settlement will last till September 1907, though the reduction of the establishment will begin a year earlier.

Gurgaon.

6. In Gurgaon the work of re-survey, or rather correction of existing maps, has made good progress. According to Statement I the maps of 937 out of 1,263 estates have now been completed. Out of the total 564 are shown as done in 1903-04, when perhaps the outturn was too large for the first year of settlement. In view of the doubts that were expressed last year by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Hamilton, as to the quality of some of the work and of the supervising staff, it is right to quote the following remarks contained in the report for 1904-05:—

"The patwaris had learnt their work by the beginning of the period under report, and no ground for complaint remains on the score of unusual inaccuracy..... The

nefficient patwaris and kanungos with whom the work began in 1903 have either been trained to efficiency or have been weeded out. The naib tahsildars, many of whom were new to their work when settlement began, have learnt their work, and have been able to exercise a much more efficient control over their subordinate staff."

Mr. Hamilton had a very high standard, and I fear the illness which compelled him to take furlough was due in part to overwork in straining after it. The path of his successor will be smoother, and, fortunately, Mr. Gibson has some knowledge of the district, having been employed as Mr. Hamilton's assistant in the cold weather of 1904-05. Of course the change of Settlement Officer must delay work, and I have told Mr. Gibson that he can only attempt to inspect and report on the assessment of one tahsil during the present year. The settlement cannot be finished at the earliest before March 1908, and that will only be possible by allowing the Assistant Settlement Officer, who is now to be posted to the district for a period of 18 months or two years, to assess one tahsil. Here, too, final attestation has lagged far behind. Prompt measures were taken to cope with the evil by posting two extra tahsildars to Gurgaon, but one of them proved a failure. The continuance of these two special appointments has recently been sanctioned.

Karnal.

7. In the Karnal Settlement an excellent start has been made. In the Karnal *pargana* and in the south of Kaithal, where sweeping changes have followed on the extension of canal irrigation, re-measurement is being carried out. Elsewhere correction of existing maps is the rule, and, as will be shown later, the work is extremely simple, 367 estates covering an area of nearly 4 lakhs of acres have been finished, and a good deal more would have been done but for an attempt to introduce *kilabandi* into the canal tract. I am responsible for the making of this experiment. Mr. Stow, after a full trial, gave good reasons for giving it up, but it is not, I think, a matter of regret that the attempt was made. Final attestation is already much in arrears, and two extra tahsildars have now been posted to the settlement.

Dera Ismail Khan.

8. I sent in April to the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province the Daman Assessment Report. This was the last assessment report of the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the last written by the late Captain Crosthwaite, who died when the end of the task on which he had spent so much strength and energy was in sight. The orders of the Chief Commissioner were passed before Captain Crosthwaite's death. His Secretary wrote: "The present orders dispose of the re-assessment of the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the Chief Commissioner fully concurs in your estimate of the value of the work now completed by Captain Crosthwaite..... (He) has had to construct a completely new revenue system, he has managed the irrigation arrangements with conspicuous success, and the patience and ability with which he has carried out the Gandapur partition have been separately acknowledged by the Chief Commissioner." The report included proposals for the re-assessment of 19 estates in the Sangarh tahsil of Dera Ghazi Khan, and orders were passed on these by the Punjab Government in September. The settlement of the portion of the charge included in the North-West Frontier Province will be wound up by Mr. Bolton under the direct orders of the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

Hazara.

9. In Hazara measurements were finished early in the year, but the completion of the papers by the patwaris has occupied a long time, and the arrears of final attestation work are still large. Two extra tahsildars have been employed. The assessments of the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils have been given out. The enhancement is very large, amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, equivalent to a rise of 68 per cent. The distribution over holdings has been a very difficult and complex business owing to the nature of the agriculture and the necessity of fixing anew the rents to be paid by the very nnmerous occupancy tenants. The last assessment report which relates to the Abbottabad tahsil has been written, but has not reached me in print. It is now expected that the settlement will be finished in October 1906. It will have lasted much longer and cost twice as much as was originally estimated; but considering the character of the previous

maps and records, and the nature of the country which made village inspection and assessment a very arduous task, the original forecast was an impossible one. In many respects the present operations in Hazara are more like a first regular settlement than an ordinary re-assessment and revision of records. The total enhancement will exceed two lakhs, and the cost of the settlement will be recovered in a little over three years.

Delay in final attestation.

10. I have had to notice in the present report as in that of last year the failure of final attestation to keep pace with the patwaris' work. It is very unsatisfactory that a year, and sometimes much more, should elapse between the completion of a village record-of-rights in the field and the tahsildar's final inspection. The trouble has arisen because we have reached a stage in many districts when correction of maps can be the rule and re-measurement the exception. In the last districts in which triangulation was the basis of the survey, the measurements seem to have been extremely accurate, and the first district in which the survey was based on squares has now come under re-assessment. Survey work, therefore, occupies much less time than formerly. How simple it may be where population and cultivation have been nearly stationary, may be gathered from some remarks made by Mr. Stow, the Settlement Officer of Karnal:—

"Where correction of maps is being done the work proceeds rapidly. Indeed in parts of Thanesar, the Khadir, and the Bangar, and the Bet Markanda Circles, it might have been possible to accept the maps of last settlement with the correction of the quadrennial attestation. The same remark applies to the Bangar and Khadir of Indri, many villages of Panipat, and those of the Andarwar Circle in Kaithal".

The map is not the most important part of the record-of-rights, and the scrutiny of the entries in the *khataunis*, which is the main business of an attesting officer, has to be done with as much care as before. There is a tendency, which should be severely repressed, to trust too much to the final attestation and neglect or scamp the regular check on the patwaris' work while it is proceeding. Naib tahsildars sometimes write long notes, three-fourths of which merely represent the result of a paper check made by their *Muharrirs*. Mr. Kitchin truly writes:—

"It is hardly possible to waste time in patient enquiry on the spot into the complaints of zamindars and in endeavours to make them understand entries in the papers which concern them. It is, however, very easy to waste time in quibbling objections to the form of work, of which the matter is unobjectionable, and in making alterations without making improvements. The less experienced and less industrious an officer is, the more likely is he to waste time in this way."

11. The remedies to be applied are—

Remedies.

(*a*) to avoid pushing on the correction of maps too rapidly. Of course the full tale of work should be exacted from the district patwaris, but where re-measurement is the exception, many settlement patwaris, paid from the grant for temporary establishment, should not be employed. A prudent restriction of the kind mentioned above need involve no delay in assessment work;

(*b*) the check of work in the field at regular intervals by kanungos and the supervising staff, and the speedy correction of all errors detected should be insisted on. I have come across some very surprising cases of irregularity in inspection;

(*c*) the actual work of final attestation should be confined to what Mr. Kitchin rightly describes as necessary.

12. Forecast reports for Rohtak and Ambala were submitted during the year. The re-assessment of the former district was sanctioned, but that of Ambala has been deferred for five years. I have sent in my reviews of Mr. Hamilton's report on the revision of occupiers'-rates on the Bari Doab Canal and of the similar report, drawn up by Pandit Hari Kishn Kaul for the Western Jamna Canal. Orders have been passed on reports by Messrs. Abbott, Townsend, Talbot, and deMontmorency as to the laying down of fixed

boundaries on parts of the Chenab, Sutlej, and Ravi rivers. Mr. Dunnett has reported on 137 estates on the Sutlej, and I have recently forwarded his proposals for the Financial Commissioner's approval. The Government of the United Provinces felt unable to assent to the substitution of fixed for fluctuating boundaries on the Jamna. The relaying of village boundaries, which was rendered possible by the passing of Punjab Act No. I of 1899, has now been all but finished, and a fruitful source of vexatious and interminable disputes has been removed.

13. I think it may be said that the year has been marked by steady progress. All the Settlement Officers have deserved the thanks of the Financial Commissioner and of Government. One of them, after a brief but strenuous life, has passed beyond the sphere of human praise.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing progress made in re-measurement and attestation during the year ending 30th September 1905.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.			
		Bhakkar and Leiah tahsils of the Mianwali District (*a*), October 1898.	Jhang, October 1901.	Hafizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Mianwali and Isakhel tahsils of Mianwali District, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Total Punjab districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.	Hazara, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.
Total number of villages under settlement		373	799	534	1,509	116	1,263	1,436	6,030	460	900	1,360	7,390
Total area under settlement, acres		3,857,226	1,552,889	884,981	2,823,616	1,380,207	1,241,644	2,013,761	13,754,324	2,214,086	1,561,381	3,775,467	17,529,791
Area re-measured in acres.	In previous years	3,857,226	1,540,244	671,753	2,306,710	151,513	391,118	...	8,918,564	2,214,086	1,561,381	3,775,467	12,694,031
	During the year	...	5,684	213,228	257,991	332,251	461,079	390,250	1,660,483	...	...	...	1,660,483
	Total to date	3,857,226	1,545,928	884,981	2,564,701	483,764	852,197	390,250	10,579,047	2,214,086	1,561,381	3,775,467	14,354,514
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous years	373	780	345	1,335	3	564	...	3,400	460	831	1,291	4,691
	During the year	...	12	189	174	26	373	367	1,141	...	69	69	1,210
	Total to date	373	792	534	1,509	29	937	367	4,541	460	900	1,360	5,901
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous years	373	741	215	440	1	156	...	1,926	460	401	861	2,787
	During the year	...	46	78	598	3	171	67	963	...	286	286	1,249
	Total to date	373	787	253*	1,038	4	327	67	2,849	460	687	1,147	3,996

(*a*). Includes figures relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

* Difference due to the fact that records of 40 villages had to be re-done owing to the *kishtwar* area having been allotted after the final attestation in some of the villages.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing progress made in re-measurement during the year ending 30th September 1905.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.			
		Bhakkar and Leiah tahsils of the Mianwali District (*a*), October 1898.	Jhang, October 1901.	Hafizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Mianwali and Isakhel tahsils of Mianwali District, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Total Punjab districts.	Dera Ismail Khan, October 1898.*	Hazara, October 1900.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.
Area under assessment.	Total area in ... ... Acres	3,857,226	1,552,889	874,487	2,823,616	1,380,207	1,241,644	2,013,761	13,743,830	2,214,086	1,561,381	3,775,467	17,519,297
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous years ... ... Acres	3,635,833	297,324	...	...	...	...	...	3,933,157	700,791	...	700,791	4,633,948
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres	221,393	764,205	759,393	363,325	...	...	...	2,108,316	15,13,295	1,191,976	2,705,271	4,813,587
	Area still to be assessed ... ... ,,	...	491,360	115,094	2,460,263	1,380,207	1,241,644	2,013,761	7,702,329	...	369,405	369,405	8,071,734
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	17,000	2,55,642	3,12,942	2,22,420	...	...	...	8,08,004	1,49,533	2,21,980	3,71,513	11,79,517
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... ,,	25,500	3,24,755	5,65,100*b*	2,58,000	...	...	...	11,73,355	1,70,092	3,72,500	5,42,592	17,15,947
	Total increase of assessment ... ... ,,	8,500	69,113	2,52,158	35,580	...	...	...	3,65,351	20,559	1,50,338	1,70,897	5,36,248
	Increase, per cent. ... ... ,,	50	27	81	16	...	...	...	45	14	68	46	45
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	*During the year.* Number of villages	...	437	359	...	...	...	...	796	246	541	787	1,583
	During the year. Total area ... ... Acres	...	764,205	657,446	...	...	...	...	1,421,651	1,513,295	1,191,976	2,705,271	4,126,922
	During the year. ,, new assessment ... Rs.	...	2,16,242	5,11,605	...	...	...	...	7,27,847	1,70,092	3,72,500	5,42,592	12,70,439
	Total to date Number of villages	354	538	359	...	...	...	...	1,251	460	541	1,001	2,252
	Total to date Total area ... ... Acres	3,635,833	1,061,529	657,446	...	...	...	...	5,354,808	2,214,086	1,191,976	3,406,062	8,760,870
	Total to date ,, new assessment ... Rs.	3,15,595	3,20,721	5,11,605	...	...	...	...	11,47,921	3,22,815	3,72,500	6,95,315	18,43,236
Assessment reports.	Total due	3	4	3	4	2	5	...	21	3	3	6	27
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	4	9
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year ...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	7
	Sanctioned by Government	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	8	3	2	5	13
	Still due to Government	...	1	...	3	2	5	...	11	...	...	...	11
Result of re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	66,399	99,013	2,58,579*b*	...	...	...	...	4,23,991	50,873	1,50,338	2,01,211	6,25,202
	Percentage of increase	27	43	102	...	...	...	...	58	19	68	47	56
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated ... ... Rs.	74,899	1,53,000	2,51,179	1,44,548	...	...	...	6,23,626	50,873	2,04,000	2,54,873	8,78,499
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As estimated in the Forecast Report	60,000	112,000	225,000	189,000	...	175,000	275,000	1,036,000	75,000	151,000	226,000	12,62,000

(*a*) Includes figures relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

(*b*) The figures under "assessments sanctioned during the year" include the results in the two circles for which the new demand was sanctioned. The figures of Rs. 2,58,579 under "Result of re-assessment operations" refers to the canal irrigated circle, in which the new demand was actually announced.

* The total enhancement has been very roughly divided between the tahsils in the Punjab and those now in the North-West Frontier Province.

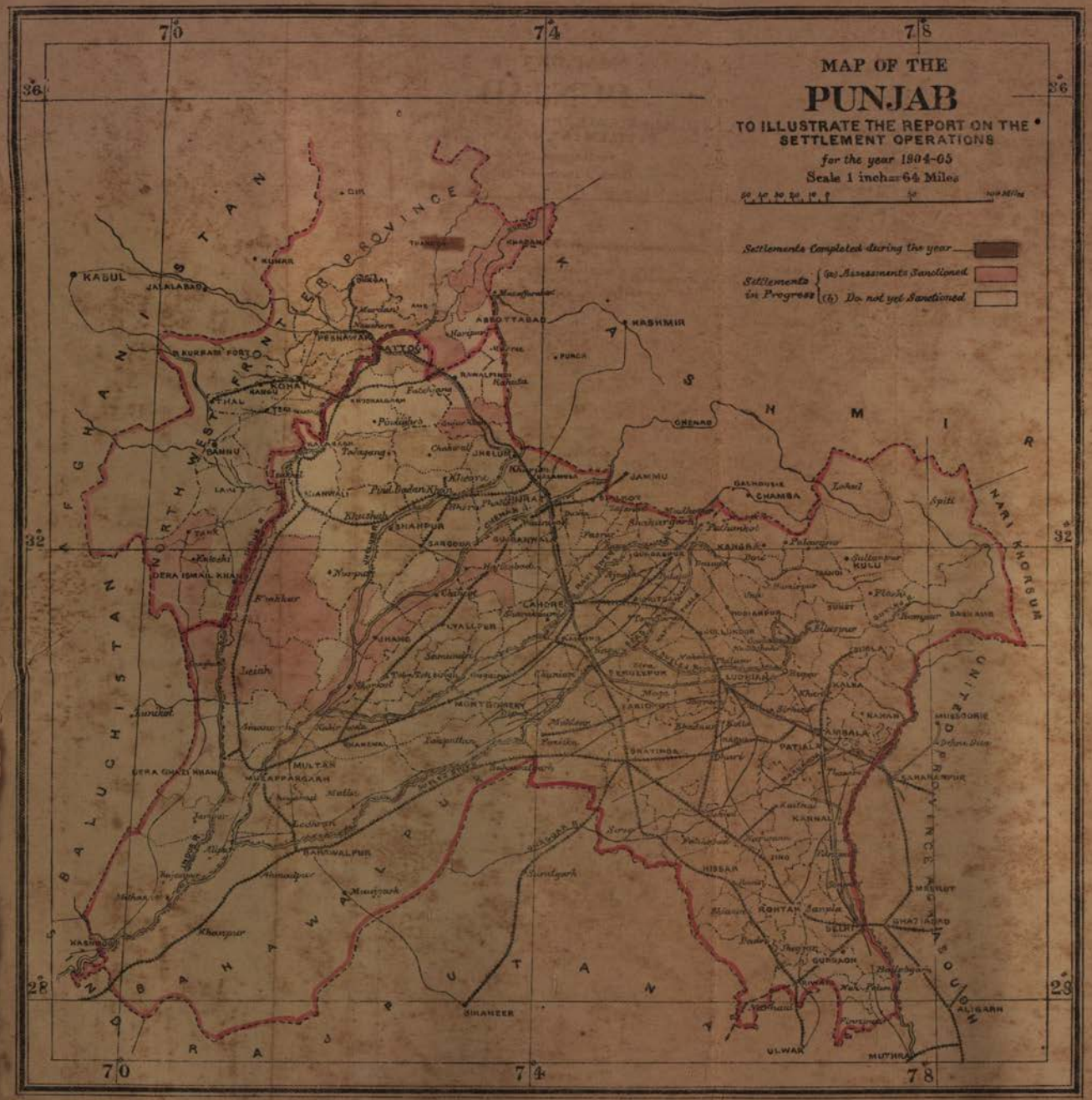
STATEMENT No. III.

Duration and cost of Settlement Operations.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Districts of the Punjab.								Districts of the North-West Frontier Province.			
		Bhakkar and Leiah tahsils of the Mianwali District (a).	Jhang.	Hafizabad.	Rawalpindi.	Mianwali and Isakhel tahsils of the Mianwali District.	Gurgaon.	Karnal.	Total Punjab districts.	Dera Ismail Khan.*	Hazara.	Total North-West Frontier Province.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlemept Operations commenced		Octr. 1898	Octr. 1901	June 1902	Octr. 1902	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1904	...	Octr. 1898	Octr. 1900	...	...
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	June 1902	Novr. 1904	...	March 1905	March 1906	Septr. 1906	Decr. 1907	...	Decr. 1901	Decr. 1904	...	...
	Revision of records	Decr. 1902	Decr. 1904	Septr. 1906	Decr. 1906	Octr. 1906	Feby. 1907	Decr. 1908	...	Decr. 1902	June 1906	...	...
	Re-assessment	Septr. 1905	March 1906	Feby. 1906	Decr. 1906	March 1907	April 1908	Decr. 1908	...	Augt. 1905	Feby. 1906	...	...
	Settlement Operations	...	March 1906	Septr. 1906	March 1907	Octr. 1907	March 1908	Decr. 1909	...	Decr. 1905	Octr. 1906	...	...
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	...	23,491	44,248	39,741	61,822	1,03,718	1,29,415	4,02,435	...	...	...	4,02,435
	Cost per square mile re-measured ... „	...	2,645	133	98	119	144	212	155	...	...	...	155
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... ... Rs.	...	71,129	60,555	1,27,983	61,822	1,32,127	1,29,415	8,53,031	36,742	1,42,683	1,79,425	1,032,456
	Total to date	...	303,316	179,774	373,224	111,083	232,385	129,415	1,329,197	2,95,025	605,014	9,00,039	2,229,236
	Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement. „	...	3,30,000	2,40,000	5,40,000	2,00,000	5,75,756	7,46,040	2,631,796	2,98,000	6,78,386	9,76,386	36,08,182
	As estimated in the Forecast Report „	...	3,21,544	1,84,966	5,12,012	1,93,248	5,75,756	7,90,224	25,77,750	3,60,016	2,96,676	6,56,692	32,34,442

(a) Includes figures relating to 32 villages of Sangarh Tahsil, Dera Gazi Khan District.

* The total cost has been roughly distributed between the part of the old Dera Ismail Khan District now in the Punjab and that in the North-West Frontier Province.



Md. Mohamed Islamia Steam Press Lahore Dec. 1905.

PUNJAB SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1905-06.

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

Published by Authority.

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1906.

No. 25 (Revenue—Revenue).

FROM

A. B. KETTLEWELL, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 31st January 1907.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 950, dated 20th December 1906, with which you forwarded the annual report on the settlement operations for the year ending September 30th, 1906, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. As Mr. Douie points out, the year has been devoid of any unusual features. The settlement of Jhang has been completed; the work of reassessment in Sangarh has been concluded, and the new assessments have been sanctioned in Rawalpindi, part of Mianwali and Hafizabad. Progress has been made in the settlements of Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi, but the Settlement Commissioner's remarks tend to show that experience has not borne out the anticipations of Government, that settlement operations can ordinarily be finished in four years.

3. The Settlement Commissioner has made a valuable contribution to assessment literature in his exhaustive criticism of the proposals to revise the occupiers' rates on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna canals. Sir Charles Rivaz takes this opportunity of conveying his thanks to Mr. Douie for the industry and care which have throughout characterized his control of the Settlement Department, and for the ability he has displayed in dealing with assessment proposals.

I have, &c.,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-2-07—405—300—K. C. M.

No. 950.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
LAHORE, *dated 20th December* 1906.

FROM

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

A. B. KETTLEWELL, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter from the Settlement Commissioner No. 5186, dated 22nd November 1906, (with a map in illustration) being the Annual Report on Settlement work in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for the year ending September 30th, 1906. As usual the Financial Commissioner's remarks will be confined to the Punjab Districts.

2. Of the seven large settlements in progress that of Jhang only has been completed. The anticipation that the Hafizabad-Khangah Dogran settlement would be finished in 3½ years has not been realized. The first estimate was no doubt sanguine, but Mr. Lall has also had to undertake a good deal of work which was not included in his original programme. The sanction of the Government of India has very recently been accorded to the extension of Mr. Lall's appointment up to the end of October 1906, but the Financial Commissioner understands that Mr. Lall now estimates that his settlement work will not be completely finished until December 1906. Mr. Douie himself, in order to be on the safe side, puts March 1907 as the date of the close of the settlement. The Financial Commissioner understands that the explanation of these discrepancies is to be found in the fact that the Settlement Officer, who has been deputed for special duty in connection with the rectangular survey of the area to be commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal, is, concurrently with that duty, also doing some work connected with the winding up of his settlement. The matter is now under inquiry.

3. The proposal, referred to in paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's last review, that assessment in Canal Chaks in both Jhang and Hafizabad should be done through the agency of the Irrigation Department has been sanctioned by Government, and the orders then passed were subsequently extended by the Financial Commissioner to the proprietary estates in the Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore District, where similar conditions prevail.

4. The Rawalpindi settlement is now drawing to a close. Orders have been passed on all the assessment reports, the total assessment sanctioned being Rs. 9,94,052, against Rs. 9,61,500 proposed by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Kitchin. The Financial Commissioner is quite satisfied that the work of this large settlement which is now timed to last till September 1907, or a full period of five years, has been conducted with all reasonable despatch, and he agrees with Mr. Douie in thinking that a duration of four years only was impossible. He has also much pleasure in recording his appreciation of Mr. Kitchin's work which has throughout been characterised by good sense, zeal and thoroughness.

5. As regards the Gurgaon settlement I am to invite attention to the remarks made in paragraph 9 of the Financial Commissioner's review for 1904-05. From Mr. Douie's present remarks it is evident that there has been some further avoidable delay in attestation in two tahsils in spite of the fact that extra patwaris have not been used and special assistance has been given in the shape of two extra Settlement Tahsildars. The Financial Commissioner will ask for a separate report regarding the two Tahsildars to whom the Settlement Commissioner refers. His report on the extraordinary delay of Mr. Gibson's asses-

ment report in the press will also be awaited. It is, however, satisfactory to see that Mr. Douie still expects the settlement to be completed in five years.

6. The state of work in Mianwali, Rohtak and Karnal hardly requires special comment with this exception that in Mianwali measurement seems to have outrun attestation. But the Financial Commissioner has no doubt that Mr. Douie will take steps, if necessary, to ensure that this apparent defect is not allowed to involve ultimate delay. Government has applied for sanction to the continuance of the Settlement Officer's appointment up to September 1907.

7. The Gurdaspur Forecast Report has been submitted to Government, but orders on it have not yet been received. Mr. Douie's revised programme of settlement operations which is at present under consideration, is beyond the scope of this review. His repeated assurance that the difficulty of providing sufficient establishment for new settlements will not recur is satisfactory.

8. The Financial Commissioner is consulting the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, on the Settlement Commissioner's proposals for the assimilation of the occupiers' rates levied in old and new estates on the Lower Chenab Canal and for their differentiation in good and poor estates. This case he hopes to submit to Government with his own recommendations at an early date, as the Colonization Officer is already engaged in the re-assessment of that portion of the Jhang Branch of the canal where a revised assessment can be introduced from Kharif 1907.

9. The case regarding the enhancement of occupiers' rates on the Bari Doab Canal (referred to in paragraph 13 of last year's review) has been disposed of during the year, and revised rates have been notified which are expected to yield an increase of Rs. 5,62,292 per annum. The Financial Commissioner's recommendations regarding the proposed enhancement of the Western Jumna Canal rates are at present with Government. The Agra Canal rates in Delhi and Gurgaon have been altered to meet the revised rates recently sanctioned by the Government of the United Provinces, and the Financial Commissioner is now submitting proposals for a further slight revision with the object of making them applicable to the recognised local unit of area.

10. Reference has already been made to the survey on the Upper Chenab Canal, where rectangles are being adopted in place of squares because the former are divisible into "*kilas*" of even acres. Mr. Douie has mentioned the main objects of this survey, but Mr. Lall will also report on the suitability of the commanded tract for canal irrigation and the extent to which *kilabandi* is possible. The Financial Commissioner has much pleasure in acknowledging Captain Tandy's assistance in connection with this scheme.

11. The Settlement Commissioner's appreciation of the work done by Settlement and Extra Assistant Settlement Officers has Mr. Gordon Walker's hearty concurrence. In Lala Ganga Ram, who was employed at Jhang until the close of the settlement, Government have lost a very useful officer.

12. Mr. Douie has controlled his department with his usual care and ability, and apart from his excellent reviews Mr. Gordon Walker is indebted to him for much valuable advice.

I have, &c.,

L. H. LESLIE JONES,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(Maximum limit of pages = 5).

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No. 5186.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, 22*nd November* 1906.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. DOUIE, C.S.I.,
Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SIR,

Introductory.

I have the honour to submit my report on settlement work during the year ending in September 1906. Without counting the completion of re-assessment work in a small part of the Sangarh Tahsil of Dera Ghazi Khan seven districts in the Punjab have been under settlement. I have also had charge of the settlement of Hazara in the North-West Frontier Province. The history of the year has been devoid of any unusual features, and a brief record of the progress made in each settlement will suffice.

Jhang.

2. Mr. Abbott finished his work in Jhang. The orders of Government on his Kachhi assessment report were issued in December 1905 and those on the Jhelum Nahri report in the following April. So ended an arduous task in which Mr. Abbott had not spared himself. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the people of Jhang born of long acquaintance and a great natural power of sympathy he was not only their Settlement Officer but also their advocate. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Lala Ganga Ram, retired at the end of the settlement. In him Government has lost a very honest and hard-working officer.

Hafizabad.

3. When the Hafizabad settlement was started it was supposed that the work could be finished in three years. Through no fault of the Settlement Officer this has proved impossible. The work will last for quite 4½ years, and to be on the safe side I have put the date of its close as March 1907. Each year plague has hampered the operations, but apart from this the estimate was too sanguine, considering that the difficult work of *kilabandi* has been carried out in the large canal tract. Mr. Lall has also had to undertake work in Sharakpur and Wazirabad lying outside the original programme, and he is now, in addition to winding up his settlement, making a rectangular survey of the tract commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal. The cost of the settlement is put at Rs. 2,54,000, which is a good deal in excess of the first estimate. Even so, few settlements can have been so profitable to Government, notwithstanding the relief given to the depressed tract bordering on the Chenab. The new assessments are almost wholly fluctuating. According to the figures given in the assessment reports the average demand should slightly exceed six lakhs, which would mean a financial gain of 2½ lakhs yearly. I do not think this will actually be realized, for the policy of the Irrigation Department aims rather at restricting than increasing irrigation in Gujranwala. In the past year the demand did not reach five lakhs, but a large part of the deficiency was due to the almost total failure of the cotton crop on the Chenab Canal. Measurements were

practically over at the end of 1904-05, but the final attestation of the new records was in a very backward state. This was pushed on vigorously during the year and was nearly finished at its close. The new records of rights are being prepared and they should all be filed by March next. The copying of maps, etc., for the use of the Canal Department has been a heavy addition to the work of the patwaris. The assessment, which has been marked by care and ability, is finished, and the rates in the Chenab Circle and the non-canal estates of the Bar Circle were given out in time to permit of the new fluctuating demand there being introduced from the Kharif of 1905.

Rawalpindi.

4. Mr. Kitchin has throughout conducted the important settlement of Rawalpindi with energy and efficiency. The re-assessment has been carried out promptly and the minor tasks allotted to a settlement officer, which are apt to be postponed and in the end done in a hurry, have been taken in hand at the proper time, and everything is in train for the smooth winding up of the operations. The establishment will soon be reduced, and Mr. Kitchin should himself be able to leave next April. But a small staff should be kept on through the summer months, and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Dunnett can then be put in charge. He will write the two gazetteers of Attock and Rawalpindi. The final attestation has been finished, and the patwaris are now engaged in drawing up the new records of rights. Three assessment reports were reviewed during the year, and orders were passed on that of tahsil Rawalpindi. Those on the Murree-Kahuta report were issued on the 1st of October and I understand that the Fatehjang-Pindigheb report has also been disposed of. The increase of revenue in the four tahsils of the Rawalpindi District will be Rs. 1,32,000 or at the rate of about 25 per cent. Mr. Kitchin has put the total enhancement including the two tahsils of the Attock District at Rs. 1,57,000, but it will probably be a good deal larger. When finished the settlement will have lasted about five years and cost Rs. 5,81,000. The original estimate was for a four years' settlement to cost Rs. 5,12,000. But experience seems to me to prove that the completion of such a Settlement as Rawalpindi in four years is impossible. An important enquiry into forest matters has been a heavy addition to the work.

Mianwali.

5. Steady and satisfactory progress has been made in Mianwali. The staff is a good one, and it has had to work hard in a rough country. The number of estates is small, but the areas are in many cases enormous. Where possible new estates have been carved out, and the number is now shown as 180 as compared with 116 last year. Measurements have been finished, but final attestation still remains to be done in more than half the villages. The partition work is heavy and complicated, and I believe it is being done carefully and thoroughly by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Khan Sultan Ahmad. There will be a single assessment report for the two tahsils. It has been written but will not reach me in print for some time. As a preparation for dealing with it I am now making a tour in the district.

Gurgaon.

6. The settlement of Gurgaon began three years ago and will last for two years longer. Its completion within five years has only become possible through the appointment of Mr. Boughey as Assistant Settlement Officer. He will assess one of the five tahsils under Mr. Gibson's supervision. Measurements are now nearly over, the maps of 1,080 out of 1,263 villages having been completed. It is satisfactory to note that in this settlement almost no use has been made of extra patwaris or *amins*. Though two extra Tahsildars have been at work throughout the year final attestation is still backward. The slow progress of this branch of work in the tahsils of Nuh and Gurgaon is not creditable to the settlement tahsildars. The change of settlement officers due to Mr. Hamilton's illness could not but delay the work of re-assessment. Mr. Gibson submitted his assessment report in the middle of August, but a printed copy has only to-day reached me. Enquiry will be made as to the cause of this inordinate delay. Though the settlement will last a year longer than was originally estimated the cost of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs entered in the forecast is not likely to be exceeded. This is satisfactory in view of the fact that since this settlement was started Government has made itself responsible for the payment of chainmen, which is a heavy item of expenditure.

7. Rawalpindi excepted Karnal is the largest of the settlement charges.

Karnal.

Mr. Stow has pushed on the survey and record work well, and in this branch of his duties has received much help from the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Munshi Hira Singh. Mr. Kennaway joined as Assistant Settlement Officer in the end of March, and has special charge of the Thanesar Tahsil, which he will assess. The area surveyed or included in estates whose maps have been corrected during the year amounted to 1,200 square miles, and the maps of above half the villages in the district have been completed. Two extra tahsildars were employed and the final attestation of 278 estates was effected as compared with 67 in the previous year. I hope to receive the first assessment report in December.

8. The settlement of Rohtak began in October 1905, and Mr. Joseph has worked energetically and made a good start. In consequence of prevailing scarcity it was decided not to begin work in the greater part of the Jhajjar Tahsil till August last. The villages are larger than in any district under settlement except Mianwali. There will be a good deal more remeasurement than I at first anticipated. There have been great extensions of canal irrigation, and, where this is the case, it is much better to make new maps. But, even where this reason is absent, the fields are sometimes so small as to make cadastral maps on the scale of 16 inches to the mile used at last settlement very inconvenient. Care is being taken here and in Karnal to make survey numbers in canal villages of a size and shape that will be convenient to the Irrigation Department. The maps of 55 out of 514 villages have been finished during the year. Mr. Joseph has sent in his preliminary report on assessment circles and prices.

Rohtak.

9. Of all the settlements undertaken in recent years that of Hazara has been the most complicated and difficult. This is true of every branch of the work. The survey was troublesome from the nature of the country and the imperfections of the existing maps. The records have to a considerable extent had to be made almost *de novo*. Often the old record had to be practically set aside, and the people agreed to treat present possession as the measure of ownership. The assessment itself and its distribution over holdings have been peculiarly difficult. Rents are most complex for the landlords take or claim to take all sorts of dues or *habub* in addition to the payment which represents the rent or *lagan*. There is a very large body of cash-paying occupancy tenants, the revision of whose rents and their readjustment in terms of land revenue, cesses, and *malikana* have had to be provided for by special legislation. This has been a very lengthy task and one demanding much patience and discretion on the part of the settlement officer. Natural disposition and the temptations presented by a bad record of rights have made the people quarrelsome and litigious. The best of records will not cure original sin, but may make its fruits less abundant. The difficulties being so great it is not to be wondered at that the settlement has lasted far longer and cost far more than at first estimated. The increase of revenue has been very large amounting to over two lakhs and representing an enhancement of 67 per cent. on the former demand. The orders on the last of the assessment report, that of Abbottabad, were passed during the year, and the new demand was announced and distributed over holdings. A fresh distribution will have to be made in a few estates. The patwaris are now engaged in preparing the new records of rights. Everything including the writing of the settlement report and the gazetteer should be finished by the end of March 1907.

Hazara.

10. Forecast reports for Delhi, Hissar, and Gurdaspur have been sent in during the year, and the settlements of the two former districts were started in October 1906. Want of proper establishment for new settlements, which gave trouble a year or two ago, is no longer felt, and with four settlements shortly coming to an end is not likely to recur. The present programme of settlement operations seems to me to require revision, and I have submitted a new one for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner. A proposal for the assimilation of occupiers' rates in old and new estates on the Lower Chenab Canal and for a differentiation of these rates to a limited extent has been drawn up. A scheme for a rectangular survey of the tract commanded by the new Upper Chenab

Canal has been sanctioned. This survey will be of use for the drawing up of watercourse schemes, and will supply a permanent skeleton traverse for future field measurements. I am much indebted to Captain M. Tandy, Royal Engineer, for the help he gave in connection with this scheme, when he was in charge of No. 18 Survey Party.

11. Thanks to an excellent staff of Settlement Officers my own work has been free from much anxiety. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officers are without exception capable men.

I have, etc.,

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing progress made in re-measurement and attestation during the year ending 30th September 1906.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts of the Punjab.								District of North-West Frontier Province.	
	Jhang, October 1901.	Hafizabád, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Miánwali and Isa Khel tahsils, October 1903.	Gurgáon, October 1903.	Karnál, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Total Punjab Districts.	Hazara, October 1900.	Grand Total.
Total number of villages under settlement	799	528	1,509	180	1,263	1,436	514	6,229	900	7,129
Total area under settlement, acres	1,552,889	887,716*	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,245,153	2,012,961	1,154,164	11,059,469	1,561,381	12,620,870
Area re-measured in acres. — In previous years	1,545,928	884,981	2,564,701	483,764	852,197	390,250	...	6,721,821	1,561,381	8,283,202
Area re-measured in acres. — During the year	6,961	2,735	258,915	899,226	387,918	768,509	128,068	2,452,332	...	2,452,332
Area re-measured in acres. — Total to date	1,552,889	887,716	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,240,115	1,158,759	128,068	9,174,153	1,561,381	10,735,534
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — In previous years	792	418	1,509	29	937	367	...	4,052	900	4,952
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — During the year	7	110	...	151	243	405	55	971	...	971
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date	799	528	1,509	180	1,180	772	55	5,023	900	5,923
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — In previous years	787	253	1,038	4	327	67	...	2,476	687	3,163
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — During the year	12	254	471	69	386	278	16	1,486	206	1,692
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — Total to date	799	507	1,509	73	713	345	16	3,962	893	4,855

* This is the area by the new survey.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing progress made in re-measurement during the year ending 30th September 1906.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Districts of the Punjab.								District of North-West Frontier Province.	
		Jhang, October 1901.	Hafizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Miánwáli and Isa Khel Tahsils, October 1903.	Gurgáon, October 1903.	Karnál, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Total Punjab Districts.	Hazára, October 1900.	Grand Total.
Area under assessment	Total area in ... ... Acres	1,552,889	874,487*	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,245,153	2,012,961	1,154,164	11,046,260	1,561,381	12,607,641
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year ... ... Acres	1,061,529	759,393	363,325	...	...	...	...	2,184,247	1,191,976	3,376,223
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres	491,360	115,094	946,381	...	...	...	..	1,552,835	369,405	1,922,240
	Area still to be assessed ... ... Acres	...	...	1,513,910	1,382,990	1,245,153	2,012,961	1,154,164	7,309,178	...	7,309,178
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	57,125	39,657	3,21,191†	...	...	...	...	4,17,973	3,05,434	7,23,407
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... ,,	1,03,595	38,847	4,19,500	...	...	...	...	5,61,942	5,09,000	10,70,942
	Total increase or decrease of assessment ... ,,	46,470	—810	98,309†	...	...	...	...	1,43,969	2,03,566	3,47,535
	Increase or decrease, per cent. ... ... ,,	81	—2	31	...	...	...	...	34	67	48
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	*During the year.* Number of villages	261	169	383	...	...	...	...	813	359	1,172
	During the year. Total area ... ... Acres	491,360	217,041	363,325	...	...	...	...	1,071,726	369,405	1,441,131
	During the year. Total new assessment ... Rs.	2,12,108	89,596	2,56,000	...	..	...	...	5,57,704	1,36,500	6,94,204
	Total to date Number of villages	799	528	383	...	...	...	...	1,710	900	2,610
	Total to date Total area ... ... Acres	1,552,889	874,487	363,325	...	...	...	...	2,790,701	1,561,381	4,352,082
	Total to date Total new assessment ... Rs.	5,32,839	6,01,201	2,56,000	...	...	...	...	13,90,040	5,09,000	18,99,040
Assessment reports	Total due	4	3	4	1	.5	4	...	21	3	24
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	1	6
	Sanctioned by Government	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
	Still due to Government	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	9	...	9
Result of re-assessment operations.	Increase or decrease of assessment as announced to date ... ... Rs.	1,73,528	2,48,602	33,580	...	...	...	...	4,55,710	2,03,566	6,59,276
	Percentage of increase or decrease	48	71	16	...	...	...	...	44	67	49
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated ... ... Rs.	1,73,528	2,48,602	1,57,433	...	1,20,000	..	...	6,99,563	2,03,566	9,03,129
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As estimated in the Forecast Report ,,	1,12,000	2,25,000	1,89,000	68,000	1,75,000	2,75,000	1,50,000	11,94,000	1,51,000	13,45,000

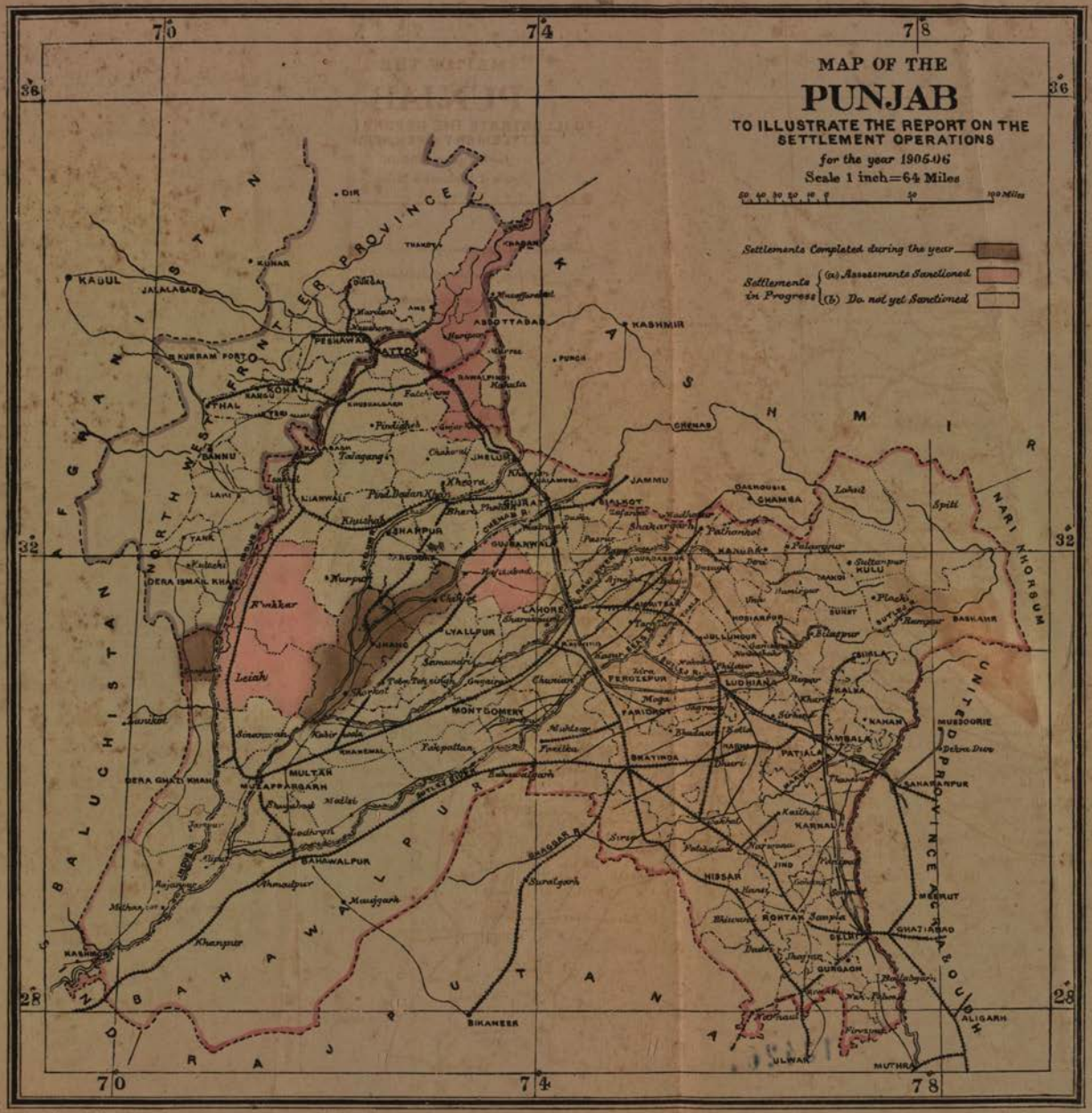
* Figures of previous settlement.

† Includes figures for Murree and Kahuta tahsils on which orders were passed in P. G. No. 2293 S, dated 1st October 1906.

STATEMENT No. III.

Duration and cost of Settlement Operations.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Districts of the Punjab.								District of North-West Frontier Province.	
		Jhang, October 1901.	Háfizabad, June 1902.	Ráwalpindi, October 1902.	Miánwáli and Isa Khel tahsils, October 1903.	Gurgáon, October 1903.	Karnál, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Total Punjab Districts.	Hazára, October 1900.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced		Octr. 1901	June 1902	Octr. 1902	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1904	Octr. 1905	...	Octr. 1900	...
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	June 1906	Augt. 1905	March 1905	June 1906	A ril 1907	Decr. 1907	Novr. 1908	...	Decr. 1904	...
	Revision of records	Septr. 1906	Augt. 1906	May 1907...	March 1907	April 1908	Decr. 1908	Augt. 1909	...	Jany. 1907	...
	Re-assessment	June 1906	March 1906	Decr. 1906	Septr. 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Feby. 1906	..
	Settlement operations	Do.	March 1907	Septr. 1907	Do.	Septr. 1908	Octr. 1909	March 1910	...	March 1907	...
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	31,082	42,523	...	85,072	1,12,157	1,82,089	95,967	5,48,890	...	5,48,890
	Cost per square mile re-measured „	13	...	...	61	185	152	480	143	...	143
Total cost of Settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... ... „	31,082	59,852	1,34,053	85,072	1,42,354	1,82,089	95,967	7,30,469	94,037	8,24,506
	Total to date ... ... „	3,34,398	2,39,626	5,07,277	1,96,156	3,74,739	3,11,504	95,967	20,59,667	6,99,051	27,58,718
	Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement. „	3,34,398	2,54,000	5,81,000	2,50,000	5,75,756	7,46,040	8,07,570	35,48,764	7,46,951	42,95,715
	As estimated in the Forecast Report. „	3,21,544	1,84,966	5,12,012	1,93,248	5,75,756	7,90,224	6,85,787	32,63,537	2,96,676	35,60,213



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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending the 30th September 1907.

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11	General	,,

NO. 38 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

W. M. HAILEY, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 20th February 1908.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 18, dated the 9th January 1908, with which you forwarded the annual report on the settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1907, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. As Mr. Wilson has noted, the conclusion of the operations in Hazara completes the settlement work in the North-West Frontier Province, for which the Punjab Settlement Department was responsible. The Rawalpindi and Hafizabad settlements have also been brought to a close in the past year. Their duration has been practically 5 years in each case; in the case of Hazara the period was considerably longer. Final orders have been passed on the assessment report of the Mianwali and Isa Khel tahsils, and satisfactory progress has been made in the remaining settlements.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that the Financial Commissioner considers it possible to reduce the work of revising the map and record in future settlements owing to the accuracy of the existing map, and he will be interested to learn the effect of the instructions referred to in the 10th paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HAILEY,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-3-08—973—300—P. B. S.

No. 4359.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, 14*th November* 1907.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on settlement work done during the year ending with September 1907. Mr. Douie, who continued to hold the office of Settlement Commissioner during the greater part of the year, has contributed the portions dealing with the Hafizabad, Karnal, and Delhi settlements and with the rectangular survey of the tract commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal.

Hafizabad Settlement.

2. The work of the Hafizabad settlement was finished during the year, and most of Mr. Lál's time has been given to the rectangular survey of the tract to be served by the Upper Chenab Canal. Little need be added to what was said of the Settlement in last year's report. It has cost 2¾ lakhs and the annual increase of revenue has been put at nearly 2½ lakhs. But for the reason given last year this estimate may not be fully realized. Mr. Lál's work has been thorough, and his assessment proposals have always been worked out with ability and marked by common sense.

Rectangular survey of tract commanded by Upper Chenab Canal.

3. The rectangular survey in Sialkot and Gujranwala, which covers an area of 1,335, square miles, was begun in December 1906. Notwithstanding the hindrance due to plague seven-eighths of it were finished by the close of the year. Captain E. Tandy, R. E., while in charge of No. 18 Survey Party, was good enough to supply the Settlement Officer with traverse data and to devise a method of utilizing them, which has, I believe, secured a high degree of accuracy in the work of the patwaris. Proposals have been submitted for carrying out a survey on the same lines in the area to be commanded by the canal in the Lahore District. Similar work will then have to be done over the area to be served by the Lower Bari Doab Canal. For a large part of this area traverse data were wholly lacking. Captain E. Tandy, R. E., prepared a plan for traverse points on which our rectangles could be built up in a very convenient way, and which will be a most valuable guarantee of their accuracy. These are now being laid down, and the settlement budget grant is only being debited with the cost of setting up the permanent marks. This is not the only case in which the Punjab Settlement Department is much indebted to Captain E. Tandy for his readiness to help by supplying it with the means of raising the standard of its survey work.

Rawalpindi and Attock.

4. As was anticipated last year the Rawalpindi Settlement was brought to a conclusion during the year under report, and Mr. Kitchin, the Settlement Officer, was able to go on leave at the end of April, after completing the distribution of the new assessment, which was collected with effect from the kharif harvest of 1906. The result of the settlement was an increase of Rs. 1,69,752 in the demand for the district, raising it to Rs. 9,85,710,

as compared with the forecast of Rs. 10,42,000. The cost of the settlement will be covered in less than four years by the enhancement obtained. Mr. Dunnett, the Assistant Settlement Officer, remained in charge of the settlement after Mr. Kitchin's departure until the end of the year, and prepared the gazetteers of the Rawalpindi and Attock Districts, which have been sent to the press.

Mianwali.

5. In the two tahsils under settlement in the Mianwali District field measurements were completed in the previous year, but final attestation remained to be done in about half the villages. This work has now been brought to a close, and the assessment report for the two tahsils (Miánwáli and Isakhel) was submitted by the Settlement Officer, Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, and reviewed by Mr. Douie, during the year. The estimate of the duration of settlement operations in these two tahsils was three years, but the work has now been in progress for four years and is likely to last another half year, as the assessment when sanctioned has to be distributed and incorporated in the rent roll. The cost, originally estimated at Rs. 1,93,248, is consequently now put at Rs. 2,95,000, but this includes the cost of some measurement work which it has been found necessary to undertake in the Bhakkar Tahsil.

Gurgaon.

6. Measurement work in the Gurgaon District was practically completed during the year, and good progress was made with the revision of records based on the new measurements. With the assistance of the two extra Tahsildars, who were appointed in the preceding year, final attestation has been brought up to date throughout the district. The orders of Government on the assessment report of the Rewári Tahsil were received in August, and the distribution of the assessment in that tahsil was immediately undertaken. Mr. Douie received and reviewed the assessment report for the Palwál Tahsil towards the close of the year, and the reports for the Firozpur and Núh Tahsils are now in the press. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Gibson, hopes to submit the remaining assessment report, that of the Gurgaon Tahsil, in the spring of next year, and estimates that it will be a year from then before the settlement can be wound up, making a total duration of 5½ years. In view of the size of the district and the fact that the Settlement Officer originally appointed was compelled by illness to leave the district, this cannot be considered excessive.

Karnal.

7. The settlement of Karnal is the largest and most difficult of those now in progress. During the year the maps of 504 villages have been finished, bringing the total up to 1,276, but a great deal of final attestation remains to be done. Last cold weather a more rapid method of correcting maps, which is suitable for estates in which comparatively few changes have taken place since the previous settlement, was introduced. The saving of time and of trouble to the people is very great. It is hoped that in Gurdaspur it will be possible to use this plan on a large scale. If our quadrennial records of rights were really complete and up to date, revision of records at settlement might drop out of the programme. How far this is from being the case sometimes may be judged from the following extract from Mr. Stow's report :—

"The records, especially in the Panipat Tahsil, were full of holdings nominally shared but practically separate. To show on the record what has been the practice almost for generations has been a work necessitating considerable attention on the part of the kanungos and the Naib Tahsildars. * * * * * The new records will be much clearer and truer to fact than the jamabandi it will supersede.

The elucidation of rent in the Panipat Tahsil has been a matter requiring considerable care. Some forms of rent have never found a place in the record before, though they have been regularly used by the people for years".

There have also been many new partition cases. I fear it is still the case that large and intricate partitions are rarely carried out in a satisfactory way except at settlement. The assessment report of the Karnal Tahsil has been reviewed by the Settlement Commissioner since the close of the year.

Rohtak.

8. During the year under report very satisfactory progress was made in the remeasurement of the Rohtak District; and the Settlement Officer, Mr. Joseph, anticipates that this work will be brought to a close in the summer

of 1908. Final attestation has kept pace fairly with measurements. The assessment report of the Gohána Tahsil was submitted during the year, and has been reviewed by Mr. Douie and submitted to the Financial Commissioner.

Delhi Settlement.

9. The Delhi District is one of the smallest in the Punjab, and Captain Beadon hopes to complete its settlement in a shorter time and with a much less expenditure of money than were provided for in the forecast report. He had more experience of settlement work when he joined in October 1906, than most Settlement Officers have when they begin work, and he is a good organiser. Excellent progress has been made and the maps of half of the estates have already been finished. But the final attestation of the new record has lagged far behind, which shows how necessary it was to provide for the employment of two extra Tahsildars during the second year of the settlement. The preliminary report on soils, assessment circles, and prices was submitted in July, and a scheme for the disposal of the Delhi Crown lands was sent in and forwarded by the Financial Commissioner to Government during the year.

Hissar.

10. This was the first year of settlement operations in the Hissar District. The difficulty of getting measurement work into full swing was greater here than in other new settlements owing to the fact that in the greater part of the district squares are not being laid, but a series of traverse points are being made use of instead, which were laid down by the Survey Department at the time of the last settlement of the district. Consequently little more than a tenth of the total area to be covered was measured during the year, but the Settlement Officer, Mr. Townsend, reports that the establishment have now learned the system on which they are required to work and are proceeding at a fair rate. The maps of 133 out of 683 villages were finished during the year, and due attention is being paid to the pushing on of final attestation simultaneously with measurements.

11. The future programme of settlement operations was revised during the year. The forecast report for the Gurdaspur District, the settlement of which began in October 1907, was dealt with in the previous year. The next district to come under settlement according to the programme is Shahpur, and the Deputy Commissioner of that district has been instructed to frame a forecast of the probable financial results of re-assessment.

I have, &c.,

A. H. DIACK,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 18.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *the 9th January* 1908.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter from the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, No. 4359, dated 14th November 1907 (with a map in illustration), being the annual report on settlement work in the Punjab for the year ending September 30th, 1907, and to convey the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. In paragraph 9 of the previous year's report, Mr. Douie anticipated that the settlement of Hazara District would be completed by the end of March 1907. No reference to this subject is made in the present report, but the Financial Commissioner understands that Mr. Douie's anticipations were realised. This completes the work in the North-West Frontier Province for which the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab remained responsible after the separation of the Provinces.

Hafizabad, June 1902 to June 1907.

3. The circumstances in which the Hafizabad settlement has lasted for the long period of five years were explained by Mr. Douie in paragraph 3 of his report for 1905-06, and in the correspondence upon which the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of Mr. Lal's appointment up to June 30th, 1907. The profitable results of this settlement are apparent from paragraph 2 of the present report, and the Financial Commissioner thoroughly endorses Mr. Douie's appreciation of Mr. Lal's work.

Mianwali, October 1903 to March 1908.

4. The duration of the settlement of the tahsils of Mianwali and Isakhel is now estimated at 4½ years against an original estimate of 3 years. The cause of the prolongation of the operations is not stated in the present report, but the Financial Commissioner understands that it is partly due to the necessity which has arisen for the revision of the internal distribution of the revenue in the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Mianwali District and for the correction of the maps in the latter tahsil. Advantage has been taken of the presence of a settlement staff in the district and sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the continuance of Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul's appointment until March 1908. The orders of Government on the only assessment report which has to be submitted for this settlement have been received and there should be no difficulty in bringing the settlement to a close by the end of March.

Gurgaon, October 1903 to March 1909.

5. Reference was made in paragraph 5 of the Financial Commissioner's review for 1905-06 to the delay which had occurred in attestation in two of the Gurgaon Tahsils. From the special report which was submitted in explanation of the delay it was clear that the Tahsildars concerned had done

all that could be reasonably expected of them and that the delay was unavoidable. It is satisfactory to find that attestation is now up to date and that the revision of the records is well in hand. Although the settlement has been in operation for four years, three out of the five assessment reports which are due have still to be received by the Financial Commissioner, and considering the amount of work which will fall on the Settlement Officer when he receives orders on the three reports which have been submitted by him it is not likely that Mr. Gibson will be able to complete the remaining report for some months to come. The Financial Commissioner, therefore, accepts the estimate that the settlement cannot be wound up until March 1909 and is inclined to think that the Settlement Officer himself may require to be retained even longer, although almost the whole of his staff may be dispensed with by that date.

Hissar, October 1906 to October 1911.

6. The delay in the progress of work in Hissar is ascribed by the Settlement Commissioner to the unfamiliarity of the settlement staff with the special system of measurement which has been adopted in this district. The *chandabandi* system as it is called had been employed at the previous settlement of Hissar and in proposing to adhere to it during the present measurements the Settlement Officer reported that a small saving of time would thereby be obtained. It is to be hoped that the increased familiarity with the system which the staff has now acquired will still permit of this expectation being realised.

Rawalpindi, October 1902 to September 1907.
Karnal, October 1904 to October 1909.
Rohtak, October 1905 to March 1910.
Delhi, October 1906 to May 1910.

7. No remarks are necessary on the reports for Rawalpindi (the settlement of which district was completed during the year), Rohtak and Delhi. The orders passed by the Settlement Commissioner on the preliminary report submitted by the Settlement Officer, Delhi, have received Financial Commissioner's approval and the orders of Government have been obtained as to the disposal of the Delhi Crown lands.

Rectangular survey.

8. The progress made by Mr. I. C. Lal with the rectangular survey in Sialkot and Gujranwala is satisfactory, and as the proposals to carry out a similar survey in Lahore and Montgomery Districts have lately been sanctioned by Government the staff employed has been taken on to the additional work without a breach of continuity. The Financial Commissioner is glad to endorse the Settlement Commissioner's appreciation of the services rendered by Captain E. Tandy in connection with this survey.

9. The Settlement Commissioner's proposals for the assimilation of the occupiers' rates levied in old and new estates on the Lower Chenab Canal and for their differentiation in good and poor estates will be submitted to Government in connection with the assessment report of the Upper Jhang Branch Circle of the Lower Chenab Canal which has recently been received from the Settlement Commissioner. The proposal to enhance the occupiers' rates on the Western Jumna Canal was disposed of during the year. A draft of the revised schedule of occupiers' rates on the Agra Canal in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts which was required to make the rates suitable to the local *bigha* has been sanctioned.

10. Mr. Wilson has lately marched through four districts of the Delhi Division in which settlement operations are in progress, and is glad to find that the map and record of rights have been revised with great care and accuracy, and that the villagers have no complaints to make regarding the trouble caused them by the revision, which they recognise as being necessary to give them a satisfactory record of their rights in the land. He thinks, however, that in districts in which the original map of last settlement was so accurate, it would have been possible to bring it and the record up to date with much less work in the field and in the office than has actually been undertaken, and he finds that the Settlement Officers themselves are now generally of this opinion. He has, therefore, in consultation with them and the Settlement Commissioner, issued instructions with the object of shortening the work remaining to be done in those districts and thus of reducing the amount of attendance on the settlement officials required of the right holders; and proposes to utilize the experience gained in these settlements to lessen the labour involved in the revision of the map and record in other districts now coming

under settlement, mainly by reducing the amount of rechaining of field boundaries and of recalculation of field areas, while still devoting special attention to the accurate record of the rights in holdings of owners and tenants. While this change of system, which is already being acted on in the Delhi District, is likely to lead to a considerable reduction in the amount of time spent on the revision of the map and record, and therefore in the cost of settlement operations and in the worry they cause to the people, the Financial Commissioner is convinced that the assessment part of a Settlement Officer's duties cannot be satisfactorily finished in a shorter time than is at present ordinarily allowed him, and that no substantial reduction can be looked for in the period of a Settlement Officer's own deputation.

I have, &c.,

E. R. ABBOTT,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-MEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Hafizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Mianwali and Isakhel Tahsils, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of villages under settlement		528	1,509	196	1,263	1,440	517	683	822	6,958	
Total area under settlement, acres		887,716	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,234,790	2,010,814	1,154,164	2,262,518	819,786	12,576,404	
AREA RE MEASURED IN ACRES.	In previous years	887,716	2,823,616	1,382,990	960,604	1,158,75[illegible]	128,068	...	...	7,341 753	
	During the year	...	...	...	274,186	795,308	593,771	203,397	325,516	2,192,178	
	Total to date	887,716	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,234,790	1,954,067	721,839	203,397	325,516	9,533,931	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE MAPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.	In previous years	528	1,509	180	1,179	772	55	...	...	4,223	
	During the year	...	...	16	68	504	233	133	411	1,365	
	Total to date	528	1,509	196	1,247	1,276	288	133	411	5,588	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND FINALLY ATTESTED.	In previous years	507	1,509	122	757	345	16	...	...	3,256	
	During the year	21	...	74	347	421	150	48	47	1,108	
	Total to date	528	1,509	196	1,104	766	166	48	47	4,364	

STATEMENT No. II.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-MEASUREMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Hafizabad, June 1902.	Rawalpindi, October 1902.	Mianwali and Isakhel Tahsils, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
AREA UNDER ASSESSMENT.	Total area in	Acres	887,716	2,823,616	1,382,990	1,234,790	2,010,814	1,154,164	2,262,518	819,796	12,576,404	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year	Acres	887,716	1,309,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,197,422	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year	Acres	...	1,513,910	...	270,866	...	...	...	...	1,784,776	
	Area still to be assessed	Acres	...	...	1,382,990	963,924	2,010,814	1,154,164	2,262,518	819,796	8,594,206	
ASSESSMENT SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.	Previous assessment	Rs.	...	5,93,566	...	2,68,513	...	...	...	...	8,62,079	
	New assessment as sanctioned	,,	...	7,29,660	...	2,76,950	...	...	...	...	10,06,610	
	Total increase of assessment	,,	...	1,36,094	...	8,437	...	...	...	...	1,44,531	
	Increase, per cent.	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.	*During the year.* Number of villages	...	...	1,126	...	266	...	...	...	...	1,392	
	During the year. Total area	Acres	...	2,460,291	...	223,946	...	...	...	...	2,684,237	
	During the year. ,, new assessment ...	Rs.	...	729,660	...	2,18,160	...	...	...	...	9,47,820	
	Total to date. Number of villages ...		528	1,509	...	266	...	...	...	...	2,303	
	Total to date. Total area	Acres	887,716	2,823,616	...	223,946	...	...	...	...	3,935,278	
	Total to date. ,, new assessment ...	Rs.	6,01,201	9,85,660	...	2,18,160	...	...	...	...	18,05,021	
ASSESSMENT REPORTS.	Total due		3	4	1	5	4	4	...	...	21	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ...		3	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	8	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year		...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	
	Sanctioned by Government		3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	
	Still due to Government		...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	8	
RESULT OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS.	Increase of assessment as announced to date	Rs.	2,48,602	1,69,752	...	8,054	...	...	...	...	4,26,408	
	Percentage of increase		71	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	30	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated ...	Rs.	2,48,602	1,69,752	...	1,10,000	...	...	...	...	5,28,354	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As estimated in the forecast report.		2,25,000	1,89,000	68,000	1,75,000	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	13,32,000	

STATEMENT No. III.

DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Hafizabad	Rawalpindi	Mianwali and Isakhel Tahsils	Gurgaon	Karnal	Rohtak	Hissar	Delhi	Grand Total	Remarks.
Date on which Settlement Operations commenced		June 1902	Octr. 1902	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1904	Novr. 1905	Octr. 1906	Octr. 1906	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	Septr. 1905	March 1905	June 1906	Decr. 1907	Decr. 1907	Novr. 1908	April 1910	June 1908	...	
	Revision of records	June 1907	Septr. 1907	March 1907	June 1908	Decr. 1908	Aug. 1909	Octr. 1910	March 1909	...	
	Re-assessment	Jany. 1906	Decr. 1906	Decr. 1907	April 1908	Decr. 1908	Aug. 1909	Octr. 1910	Jany. 1910	...	
	Settlement Operations ...	June 1907	Septr. 1907	March 1908	April 1909	Octr. 1909	Novr. 1910	Octr. 1911	May 1910	...	
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	21,299	...	57,988	97,509	1,81,734	1,52,364	1,01,954	1,08,520	7,21,368	
	Cost per square mile measured Rs.	...	...	27	228	146	164	320	214	210	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... ... Rs.	35,056	1,12,730	57,988	1,32,343	1,81,734	1,52,364	1,01,954	1,08,520	8,82,689	
	Total to date ... ... Rs.	2,74,682	6,17,875	2,54,144	5,07,082	4,93,238	2,48,331	1,01,954	1,14,033	26,11,339	
	Now Estimated for the whole operations of settlement Rs.	2,74,848	6,17,875	2,95,000	6,75,756	7,46,040	7,00,000	7,40,866	4,00,000	44,50,385	
	As estimated in the forecast report Rs.	1,84,966	5,12,012	1,93,248	5,75,756	7,90,224	6,85,787	7,40,866	5,24,145	42,07,004	

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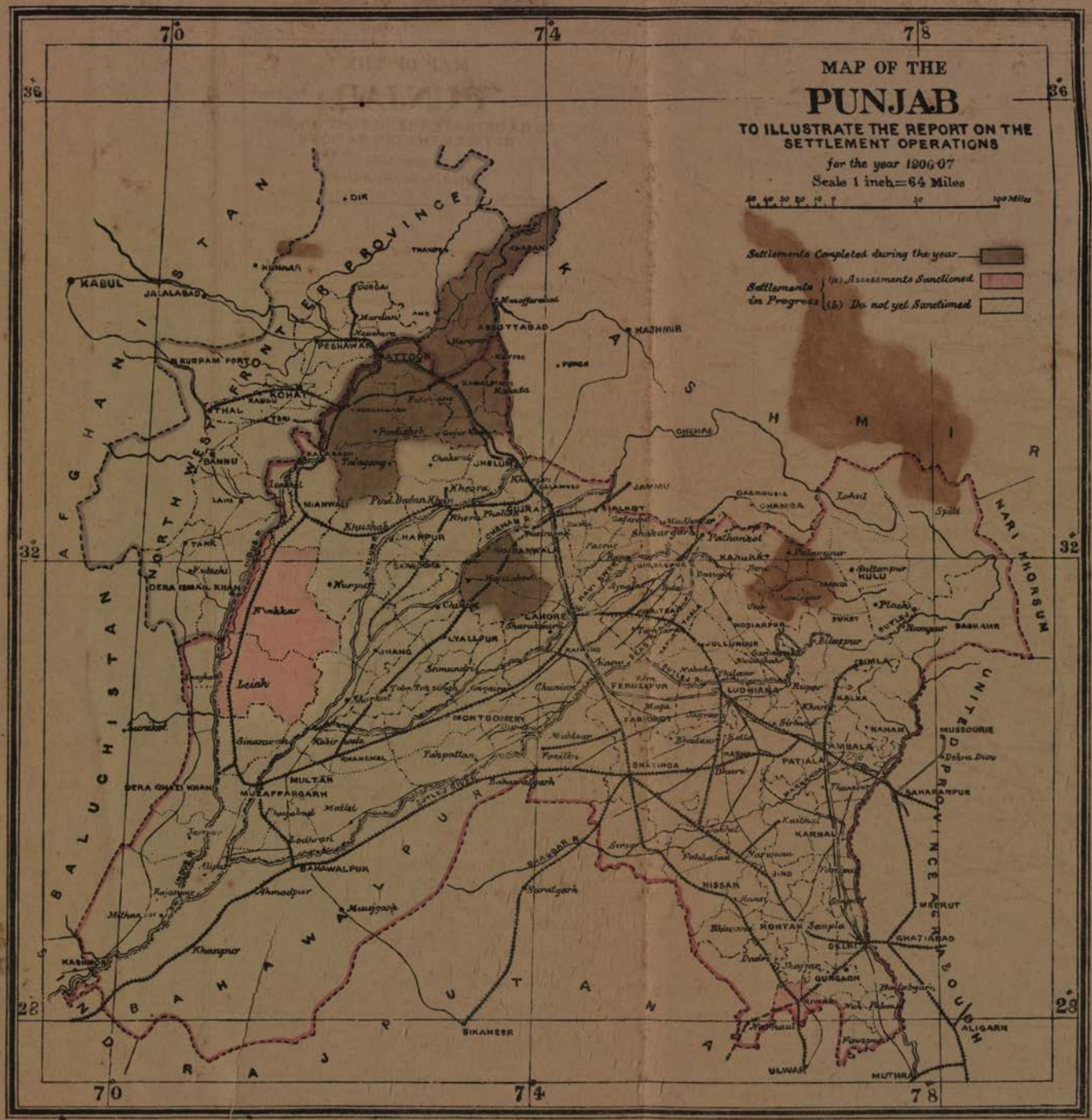
MAP OF THE
PUNJAB
TO ILLUSTRATE THE REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
for the year 1906-07
Scale 1 inch=64 Miles
Settlements Completed during the year
Settlements in Progress (a) Assessments Sanctioned
(b) Do. not yet Sanctioned
AFGHANISTAN
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
BALUCHISTAN
BAHAWALPUR
RAJPUTANA
KASHMIR
HIMALAYAS
UNITED PROVINCES
KABUL
JALALABAD
PESHAWAR
KOHAT
BANNU
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
DERA GHAZI KHAN
MULTAN
MUZAFFARGARH
BAHAWALPUR
KHANPUR
MONTGOMERY
LYALLPUR
LAHORE
GUJRANWALA
GUJRAT
JHELUM
RAWALPINDI
ABBOTTABAD
MANSEHRA
CHENAB
JAMMU
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
AMRITSAR
FEROZEPUR
LUDHIANA
FARIDKOT
BHATINDA
PATIALA
AMBALA
KARNAL
HISSAR
ROHTAK
DELHI
GURGAON
MEERUT
SAHARANPUR
MUSSOORIE
ALIGARH
MUTHRA
ULWAR
BIKANER
SURATGARH
HOSHIARPUR
JULLUNDUR
KANGRA
CHAMBA
KULU
SIMLA
BASHAHR
SUTLEJ
JHELUM
INDUS
CHENAB
RAVI
BEAS
SUTLEJ
GHAGGAR
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Dera Ismail Khan
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Jhelum
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Gujranwala
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Hissar
Rohtak
Delhi
Gurgaon
Karnal
Ambala
Patiala
Bhatinda
Ferozepur
Ludhiana
Faridkot
Jullundur
Hoshiarpur
Kangra
Chamba
Kulu
Simla
Bashahr
Sutlej
Jhelum
Indus
Chenab
Ravi
Beas
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Saraswati
Gurdaspur
Amritsar
Sialkot
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Mussoorie
Dehra Dun
Ghaziabad
Muthra
Ulwar
Bikaner
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Khanpur
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Multan
Muzaffargarh
Dera Ghazi Khan
Dera Ismail Khan
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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending the 30th September 1908.

Published by Authority.

Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1908.

No. 3628.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, 24*th November* 1908.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,
PUNJAB.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual departmental report. I regret that it is a few days late, owing to delay in submission of their reports by two officers who have only recently returned from privilege leave.

I have, &c.,

A. H. DIACK,

Settlement Commissioner Punjab.

(Maximum limit of pages—5).

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No. 36 (Rev. &. Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

W. S. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 29th January 1909.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 780, dated 24th December 1908, with which you forwarded the annual report on settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1908, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. New assessments have been sanctioned for an area paying 4½ lakhs of rupees. Soil survey operations required in connection with the great canals now under construction are proceeding satisfactorily and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that villagers give a favourable reception to the re-adjustment of fields so as to make them rectangular areas. It is satisfactory that almost everywhere throughout the province where they were required, fixed boundaries have now been laid down under the Riverain Boundaries Act. The instructions referred to in last year's report regarding the correction of village maps in place of complete re-measurement are working well. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the scheme of future settlement operations may be arranged so as to obviate the present serious block in the promotion of the settlement staff.

3. The delay in completing the re-assessment of some of the districts of the Delhi division was necessary, as it was essential that some adequate comparison should be made between the nature of the assessment of the similar tracts on opposite banks of the Jumna which were originally assessed on similar lines. It would also have been very undesirable to announce the new assessments in a year of scarcity and inferior harvests. There will be no loss of revenue to Government, as it ought to be possible after a fair kharif and a good rabi to collect a larger proportion of the outstanding arrears of the old demand than would have been taken as an enhancement of that demand under the proposed new assessment—a procedure which has the advantage of bringing home to the people and to revenue officers the fact that suspensions of a fixed demand should not necessarily be regarded as irrecoverable to the serious dislocation of the financial arrangements of the province. The comparison of assessments in the Punjab and United Provinces has now been received and also the opinions of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments on the vexed questions of the system of canal assessment, so it should be possible to complete the assessment and distribution in time to admit of the withdrawal of most of the establishment by the autumn of this year, so far as the assessment work alone is concerned. It is presumed that progress is being made with the other works connected with the winding up of a settlement which usually delay proceedings even more than the actual assessments.

I have, &c.,

W. S. HAMILTON,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—16-4-09—93—300—C. L.

No. 780.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 24th December 1908.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a letter No. 3628, dated the 24th November 1908, from the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, covering his annual report on his department for the year ending 30th September 1908, with a separate note containing the comments of the Financial Commissioner.

Sub-head 491.
File No. 42.

I have, &c.,
E. R. ABBOTT,
Senior Secy. to the Finl. Commissioner, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—4·2·09—414—300—P. B. S.

NOTE BY FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

ON the whole the progress made in remeasurements has been satisfactory, 2½ million acres having been resurveyed during the year. Measurements in Hissar are now proceeding rapidly and Mr. Kennaway has made a good beginning in Gurdaspur. Major Beadon has completed the resurvey of the Delhi district with commendable speed. The special instructions issued to Settlement Officers regarding the adoption of map correction in place of complete remeasurement are working well. The Settlement Commissioner has submitted a suitable draft of general instructions on the subject, which has been circulated for opinion to senior officers of revenue experience and will shortly be forwarded for approval to Government.

2. During the year the records of rights of 2,105 villages have been finally attested, but there are 1,099 villages of which the new maps have been completed, but the records not yet attested. Greater efforts should be made to keep attestation abreast with remeasurement, so that when revision work has been begun in any village it should be completed as soon as possible, as this lessens the worry and suspense of the villagers and the amount of change required in the remeasurement record to bring it up to date at attestation. Mr. Kennaway has made a good beginning in this respect also.

3. New assessments have been sanctioned for an area paying 4½ lakhs of rupees, the enhancement authorised being one of 13 per cent. There has been considerable delay in disposing of assessment reports from the districts of the Delhi division owing to the necessity of comparing the method and results proposed with those adopted in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces. The required information has now been furnished, and will enable Government to pass orders on the assessment reports of the Gohana, Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur tahsils now pending before it. I have submitted proposals regarding the Panipat tahsil, and will shortly forward the remaining assessment reports which have reached me. The delay may involve some extra expenditure on Settlement staff, but is not likely to lead to any loss of revenue, as in any case it would not have been advisable to introduce the new assessments until these districts had had time to recover from the disastrous drought of last year.

4. The soil survey operations required in connection with the great canals now under construction are proceeding satisfactorily. I have recently seen a number of villages in which the boundaries of fields and holdings were straightened by means of *kilabandi* operations, and find the people are unanimous in their opinion that the process has been of great benefit to them. It is somewhat surprising to find so many old established village communities of small conservative proprietors ready to abandon their traditional boundaries of ownership and cultivation, and practically to redistribute among them the whole village area in rectangular fields, and affords gratifying evidence of the confidence of the people in the will and the power of the revenue staff to repartition their cherished lands fairly among them. The process, some of the advantages of which have been enumerated by the Settlement Commissioner, has now been successfully completed in hundreds of villages by Messrs. Lal, Hailey, Abbott and other officers, and has led practically to no dispute, appeal or litigation. It can be carried out at any time for any village, and I anticipate that, as the people learn to appreciate the many advantages of having their fields in rectangular shape with straight boundaries and uniform area, the demand for *kilabandi* will continue to spread, especially in canal-irrigated tracts.

5. Almost everywhere throughout the Province, wherever the boundaries of ownership of land fluctuated with changes in the course of a river, fixed boundaries have now been laid down under the Riverain Boundaries Act; and the disputes about land along the course of the rivers, which used to be of yearly occurrence and used often to lead to ruinous litigation and violent crime, are now almost a thing of the past. This is one of the best pieces of work that have been done in the Punjab in recent years.

6. Endeavour will be made to draw up the scheme of future settlement operations in such a way as to provide continuous work for a staff of approximately uniform strength, but I trust that, in the interests of the efficiency both of the settlement and the ordinary revenue staff, a means will be found of regularly interchanging men between them without unduly injuring the prospects of promotion of either.

7. Anticipation as to the probable duration of settlement operations continue to be falsified for one reason or another, but there does seem ground for hope that the instructions about to be issued for shortening the process of revision of the map and record will lessen the duration and substantially reduce the cost and harassment of this part of settlement work. I must, however, repeat the opinion that it will still be necessary, in

the interests of the people, to allow the Settlement Officer of an ordinary district at least four years for his own part of the work, as otherwise he cannot master the conditions of the different villages sufficiently to enable him to make a fair distribution of the new assessment over the individual holdings.

8. I concur with Mr. Diack in his high commendation of the Settlement Officers and would extend it to himself and to the whole Settlement staff, down to and including the patwaris. The duties of all ranks are arduous and are almost always performed with exemplary diligence and zeal. Their work is of the highest importance to the welfare and contentment of the agricultural classes, to the security of their titles in their land, and to the avoidance of ruinous disputes and ill-feeling among the millions of peasant proprietors and tenants. It is on the whole characterised by wonderful accuracy and merits the great confidence constantly shown in it by the people.

J. WILSON,

The 22nd December 1908. *Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—4-2-09—414—300—J. B.

REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September 1908.

General.

In the year 1907-08 settlement operations were completed in Mianwali and commenced in Gurdaspur, and remained in progress in Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi and Hissar. A Settlement Officer also continued to be employed on special duty on the soil survey preliminary to the opening of the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals in the Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lahore and Montgomery districts.

Progress made in re-measurement.

2. In Gurgaon and Karnal the work of re-measurement was finished early in the year. In the tahsils of Mianwali and Isa Khel which formed the tract under re-settlement in the Mianwali district, the survey had been completed in the previous year, but in the Bhakkar tahsil, which had been settled as part of the Dera Ismail Khan district in 1898—1905, the Thal tract, which had not been measured on the square system at that settlement, was subjected to a rapid re-survey on that system, because the existing maps had been found insufficient for the purposes of crop inspection. Re-measurement was completed in Rohtak, where the work commenced in October 1905, and was practically completed in Delhi, where it commenced a year later. The latter is a smaller district than the former, and, while Major Beadon is entitled to great credit for having brought field work to an end so quickly, Mr. Joseph could not, I consider, have completed it at an earlier date in Rohtak, and he is to be congratulated on the result achieved. In Hissar, as was explained in last year's report, the survey is being carried out on the system devised at the last settlement of the district, which was unfamiliar to the staff employed on it, and the progress made in the previous year, which was the first of the settlement, was slow. In the year under report, however, nearly 1,100,000 acres were covered by either re-measurement or map-correction, and as the area remaining to be measured is less than a million acres, field work should be completed during the year now commencing. In Gurdaspur the year was the first of the present settlement, and Mr. Kennaway has made a good start by completing the survey of one-third of the total area of the district. This result has been obtained almost entirely by correction of the old field maps, and no temporary establishment has been employed on the work in addition to the patwaris of the district. The copies of the old maps on which correction is carried out are on tracing cloth, and are apt to stretch in damp weather and shrink again in dry, so that the work can only be carried out in dry weather; otherwise the system is said to work well. I regret that I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it in the field. A considerable part of the district will have to be re-measured either on the square system or with the plane-table and chain; the exact area has not yet been determined, because settlement work was confined during the year to the portions of the district which were not affected by scarcity, and it is in the remaining portions that re-measurement is most likely to be required. For the same reason the outturn of work done by re-measurement was very small compared with that of map-correction. The hill tract of the district is one of the localities in which the choice has still to be made between re-measurement and map-correction.

Instructions in regard to substitution of map-correction for re-measurement.

8. In paragraph 10 of the Financial Commissioner's review of last year's report reference was made to his intention of utilizing the experience gained in recent settlements for the purpose of lessening the labour expended on re-measurement and the revision of records at re-settlement. With this object, at the request of the Financial Commissioner, I drafted instructions for the guidance of future Settlement Officers in determining when correction of the old map should be reverted to instead of re-measurement and in carrying out map-correction when decided upon. These draft instructions were circulated to the officers at present in charge of settlements for criticism, and a revised draft has recently been submitted to the Financial Commissioner for approval.

Progress made in the revision of the records.

4. In Mianwali and Gurgaon the records of rights have all been revised and finally attested, and in the former district the new demand has been incorporated in them. Attestation of the records is nearly complete in Karnal, but in the other districts under settlement has lagged considerably behind the completion of the field-maps, except in Gurdaspur where the Settlement Officer has taken special measures to ensure that the preparation of all the papers for each village is carried on simultaneously with the correction of its map. The feverish autumn caused by a prolonged monsoon partly explains the delay in final attestation, but there is no doubt that the Settlement Staff, and especially the Settlement Naib Tahsildars, show a strong tendency to dilatoriness in this branch of their work.

Progress made in re-assessment.

5. The orders of Government were received during the year on the assessments proposed for the two tahsils of Mianwali which were under settlement, and the new demand was distributed in those tahsils and in the Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon, on which orders had been received towards the end of the previous year. Final orders have not yet been received on the Assessment Reports of Gohana, Karnal and Palwal or on the two colony assessment reports by Messrs. Hailey and deMontmorency which were submitted to the Financial Commissioner towards the close of the previous year or shortly after its close. Intermediate orders have been received on the Gohana tahsil, but the vexed question remains to be decided of how the profit to land-owners from canal irrigation shall be assessed,—whether by a fixed demand or by a fluctuating one, and if by a fluctuating one whether by an enhancement of the water-rates or by a fluctuating land revenue rate distinct from the occupier's rates, and in connection with this certain information has been called for by Government. The decision of this question will affect the assessment of the other tahsils above named, and also of some of the tahsils for which assessment reports were submitted during the year under report. Government has also called for a detailed comparison between the assessments, existing or proposed, of the districts of the Delhi division, most of which are under settlement, and those of the districts of the United Provinces adjoining them, in order to be in a better position to judge of the adequacy or otherwise of the assessments now being framed. My report containing the comparison asked for has recently been submitted to the Financial Commissioner. Assessment reports were prepared during the year, by Mr. Gibson for the Firozpur and Gurgaon tahsils and by his assistant Mr. Boughey for the Nuh tahsil, by Mr. Joseph for the Sampla and Jhajjar tahsils, by Mr. Stow for the Panipat tahsil, and by his assistant Mr. Kennaway, for the Thanesar tahsil. All these have been submitted with my reviews to the Financial Commissioner, the last mentioned shortly after the close of the year. Major Beadon also prepared a report for the southern half of the Delhi district, which is now passing through the press. Mr. Townsend's first assessment report, that of the Bhawani tahsil, is nearly ready. In the Gurdaspur district the assessment stage has not yet been reached.

Soil survey and killabandi in Gujranwala and Lahore districts.

6. Mr. I. C. Lall finished his soil survey with commendable punctuality by the end of July 1908. The system of survey followed was described in paragraph 3 of last year's report. It was devised by Captain M. Tandy, R.E., of the Survey of India Department, and has proved most satisfactory. Since July Mr. Lall has been employed on special duty

in the Gujranwala and Sharakpur tahsils in order to carry out in such villages as are genuinely desirous of it, the work which is most conveniently designated by its vernacular name, killabandi,—the re-adjustment of the fields of the village so as to make them rectangular areas. The primary object of the re-adjustment is to facilitate the distribution of water when irrigation is introduced from the new canal, but it is attended by so many other advantages, such as the ready comprehension by the people of the areas of their holdings, enabling them to carry out exchanges and partitions with ease and to follow the assessments made by the revenue officers, that after it was introduced tentatively by Mr. Lall in some villages in the tahsils of Hafizabad and Khangah Dogran recently settled by him, it was eagerly demanded by all the villages of those tahsils. There is reason to suppose that in the adjacent tahsils of Gujranwala and Sharakpur their examples will be followed by at any rate such villages as have large waste areas likely to be made culturable by the new canal. So far, however, the work has not extended beyond preparing accurate jamabandis for all the villages of the tahsils. These will form a ground work for killabandi operations.

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

7. In Gurdaspur Mr. Kennaway has, with the assistance of the Survey Department (No. 18 Party), made considerable progress in demarcating boundaries on the Beas and Ravi rivers and in laying down a framework for the survey of the riverain land. Fixed boundaries already exist either by local custom or as the result of proceedings under the Riverain Boundaries Act, and it is their redemarcation that the Settlement Officer is concerned with. Proposals for the special treatment in respect of both assessment and records of the city of Delhi and the civil station and adjacent villages, were framed by Major Beadon during the year, and were submitted for the orders of the Financial Commissioner. The preparation of village administration papers is well advanced in the Karnal district. In Mianwali a vast amount of miscellaneous work, including reorganization of zails and inams, arrangements for the assessment of the grazing of cattle and camels, and the drafting of rules for the guidance of the district staff, was carried out by Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul before he quitted his settlement, and his final settlement report is in the press.

Final settlement reports.

8. Of other settlements recently finished, final reports have been submitted by Mr. Abbott for Jhang, and by Mr. Lall for Hafizabad and Khangah Dogran. The latter I have reviewed and submitted to the Financial Commissioner, and the former is under review. Mr. Kitchin's final report on the Rawalpindi-Attock settlement is still awaited.

Settlement staff.

9. The conclusion of the Hazara and Rawalpindi settlements towards the close of the previous year and of the Mianwali settlement during the year under report, threw out of employment a large number of substantive and permanent Government servants, for whom it has been exceedingly difficult to find places because only one new settlement, that of Gurdaspur, was started during the year, while the settlements of Gurgaon and Karnal are now so advanced as to be able to dispense with the services of a number of Kanungos and Naib Tahsildars. A few Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have been transferred to district work, but only a very few, for such transfers can only be carried out with the consent of the Divisional Commissioners concerned, and, unless the promotion on the Divisional list happens to be particularly good, the transfer operates hardly on the men on the divisional list. It is much to be regretted that exchanges cannot be more freely arranged between District and Settlement Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, for, while it would be an advantage to the administration to have a good leavening of Tahsildars with settlement experience, there must be a tendency for the Tahsildar who goes on from settlement to settlement to become stale and weary. Exchanges, however, cannot help the block which at present exists in the Settlement department. The return of Tahsildars from the finished settlements named above has caused the reversion of senior Naib Tahsildars who have long been acting as Tahsildars, while those next below them who had hoped for officiating promotion in the near future, now see no prospect of it for years, and, at the bottom of the list, officiating Naib Tahsildars who have long been acting in that capacity, have had to revert. In the grade next below, that of Kanungo, there is equally

great congestion, and I have had to suggest to the Financial Commissioner that vacancies occurring on the Kanungo staff of districts should be filled up temporarily only for some time, in order that, should the necessity arise, substantive Settlement Kanungos who cannot otherwise be absorbed, may be appointed to them. I trust that the necessity will not arise, but it is impossible to say at present. Meantime I am engaged on revising the scheme of settlement operations of the Province in such a way as to provide if possible that the total Settlement establishment shall never exceed a certain strength. The block in promotion has not affected recruitment of candidates for the appointment of Naib Tahsildar, but I fear it may affect the *morale* of the existing staff. I have had to dismiss one officiating Naib Tahsildar for insubordination during the year, and what seems to be a very clear case of extorting bribes is at present under investigation in respect of a substantive Naib Tahsildar.

Comparison of present estimates with those made in the forecast report as regards duration, cost and result of settlement operations.

10. The cost per square mile re-measured varies from Rs. 70 in Hissar to Rs. 212 in Rohtak. The figure for Mianwali, Rs. 13, is low, because the work done there in the year consisted only of the rapid re-survey alluded to in paragraph 2. The cost per square mile for the year is no test of the real cost of re-survey, for it varies from year to year with the experience of the staff and the nature of the ground. Thus in Hissar it has fallen from Rs. 320 per mile last year to Rs. 70 this year. The only true comparison between settlement and settlement that can be made is the cost per square mile of the total area measured during the settlement. The settlement of the Mianwali and Isa Khel tahsils lasted 4 years and 8 months instead of 3 years as originally estimated, and cost over three lakhs instead of under two. This is partly because the Settlement Officer had to wind up the settlement of the Bhakhar and Leiah tahsils, which was begun when they formed part of the Dera Ismail Khan district, in addition to his own, and partly because the two former tahsils had to be entirely re-measured and the work proved to be greater and more complicated than was anticipated. The date of completion of the Gurgaon and Karnal Settlements has now been given as March 1910, in Statement III appended, instead of April and October 1909, respectively, as given in last year's statement, because of the delay in announcing and distributing the new assessments which must necessarily result from the further inquiries (see paragraph 5 above) directed by Government in regard to the method of assessment of canal-irrigated land and to the pitch of assessments in the United Provinces. Until the new demand is distributed it is impossible to effect any further large reduction in the field establishments of these settlements, which are consequently now estimated to cost Rs. 7,50,000 and Rs. 8,25,025 respectively, as compared with Rs. 6,75,756 and Rs. 7,46,040, last year's estimates. In Rohtak no change has been made in the estimate of duration and cost, as the settlement is in a less advanced state and it is hoped that the delay will not materially retard the completion of work. The Hissar and Delhi Settlements are not affected by the above considerations, and in both a saving of cost is anticipated as compared with the forecast. The anticipated saving in Delhi is considerable, and is justified by the progress that has been made. In Gurdaspur also it is hoped that a large saving of as much as two lakhs will be effected, and from the detailed estimate prepared by the Settlement Officer, which I have seen, it seems probable that the forecast did not sufficiently allow for the economy which is possible when map-correction is largely substituted for re-measurement. As regards the anticipated result of assessment operations it would be idle, in the present state of the assessment proposals, to hazard any amendment of the forecasts prepared before the commencement of the various settlements. The completed settlement of Mianwali has resulted in an enhancement of Rs. 52,208 as compared with a forecast of Rs. 68,000. In that district the new assessment is for the most part of a fluctuating nature, and the actual amount of the enhancement depends on the working of the fluctuating system.

Proposed future settlement operations.

11. The scheme for regulating the order in which the various districts of the Province should be placed under settlement is, as has been mentioned in paragraph 9 above, under revision. Under the scheme as it stands at present the Shahpur district (excluding the Jhelum Canal Colony) would have come under

settlement from October 1908, but early in the year under report it was decided by Government that in the present changing conditions of that district it would be premature to commence the re-settlement so soon. A forecast of the financial results of re-settlement had, however, been prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, and has, with the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division and myself, been placed before the Financial Commissioner with a view to the year of inception of the re-settlement being now decided approximately for the purpose of the scheme. A similar forecast for Ludhiana was prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of that district during the summer, and has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner and to Government, with the result that the re-settlement of the district is now being commenced. In the forthcoming year it is proposed to place under settlement (1) the Amritsar district, and (2) the Gujranwala and Wazirabad tahsils of Gujranwala along with the Sharakpur tahsil of Lahore, if the anticipated financial results justify the step, and forecasts of the results have been called for.

General remarks.

12. At the request of the Financial Commissioner I called for and submitted to him during the year reports from the Settlement Officers of Karnal, Delhi and Gurgaon on the state of the boundary between these districts and the United Provinces on the river Jamna. Reports have also been called for from all district officers on the working of the Punjab Riverain Boundaries Act throughout the Province, and are in process of submission. The Act has now been applied in practically all parts of the Punjab where the boundary of proprietary right along a river was a shifting one, the last section, *viz.*, the reach of the Chenab between Gujranwala on the one side and Gujrat and Shahpur on the other, having been finally dealt with by Mr. Lall during the year under report.

13. I have had occasion to refer by name to the various Settlement Officers in the course of this report, and need only add in conclusion, as to one and all that their year's work has been worthy of the traditions of the Department.

A. H. DIACK,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-MEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mianwali, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of villages under settlement		196	1,263	1,448	531	683	796	2,365	7,282	
Total area under settlement, acres		1,382,990	1,234,790	2,000,531	1,156,059	2,263,465	889,000	1,166,869	10,093,704	
AREA REMEASURED IN ACRES	In previous years	1,382,990	1,234,790	1,954,067	721,839	203,397	825,516	...	5,822,599	
	During the year	...	...	46,464	434,220	1,099,293	559,484	396,355	2,535,816	
	Total to date	1,382,990	1,234,790	2,000,531	1,156,059	1,302,690	885,000	396,355	8,358,415	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE MAPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.	In previous years	196	1,247	1,276	288	133	411	...	3,551	
	During the year	...	16	130	243	256	384	951	1,980	
	Total to date	196	1,263	1,406	531	389	795	951	5,531	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND FINALLY ATTESTED.	In previous years	196	1,104	766	166	48	47	...	2,327	
	During the year	...	159	492	180	154	388	732	2,105	
	Total to date	196	1,263	1,258	346	202	435	732	4,432	

STATEMENT No. II.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mianwali, October 1903.	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
AREA UNDER ASSESSMENT.	Total area in acres	1,382,990	1,234,790	2,000,531	1,156,059	2,263,465	889,000	1,166,869	10,093,704	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year ... ... Acres	...	270,867	...	...	...	...	...	270,867	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres	1,382,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382,990	
	Area still to be assessed ... ... Acres	...	963,923	2,000,531	1,156,059	2,263,465	889,000	1,166,869	8,439,847	
ASSESSMENTS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	1,84,830	2,68,513	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,343	
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... ,,	2,37,038	2,76,610	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,648	
	Total increase or decrease of assessment ,,	52,208	8,097	...	...	...	...	...	60,305	
	increase per cent.	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	
VILLAGES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.	*During the year.* Number of villages	196	43	...	...	...	...	...	239	
	During the year. Total area ... Acres	1,382,990	46,921	...	...	...	...	...	1,429,911	
	During the year. Total new assessment ... Rs.	2,37,038	58,450	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,488	
	Total to date. Number of villages	196	309	...	...	...	...	...	505	
	Total to date. Total area ... ... Acres	1,382,990	270,867	...	...	...	...	...	1,653,857	
	Total to date. Total new assessment ... Rs.	237,038	2,76,610	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,648	
ASSESSMENT REPORTS.	Total due	1	5	4	4	4	2	4	24	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	6	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	7	
	Sanctioned by Government	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	
	Still due to Government	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	11	
RESULT OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS.	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	52,208	8,097	...	...	...	...	...	60,305	
	Percentage of increase	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As now estimated ... Rs.	52,208	1,06,336*	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	11,44,544	*Fixed demand only.
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement. As estimated in the forecast report.	68,000	2,00,000	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	12,54,000	

STATEMENT No. III.

DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mianwali.	Gurgaon.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Date on which settlement operations commenced		Octr. 1903	Octr. 1903	Octr. 1904	Novr. 1905	Octr. 1906	Octr. 1906	Octr. 1907	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	June 1906	Septr. 1907	Decr. 1907	Septr. 1908	April 1910	July 1908	July 1910	...	
	Revision of records	March 1907	June 1908	Decr. 1908	Aug. 1909	Octr. 1910	July 1909	July 1910	...	
	Re-assessment	March 1908	Septr. 1909	Septr. 1909	Aug. 1909	Octr. 1910	Jany. 1910	Octr. 1911	...	
	Settlement operations	June 1908	March 1910	March 1910	Novr. 1910	Septr. 1911	May 1910	Septr. 1912	...	
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	27,565	...	...	1,43,670	1,19,927	1,38,831	1,30,095	5,60,088	
	Cost per square mile re-measured ... Rs.	13	...	...	212	70	159	210	141	
Total cost of Settlement Operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... ... Rs.	48,676	1,25,326	1,59,845	1,43,670	1,19,927	1,38,831	1,35,151	8,71,426	
	Total to date ... ... Rs.	3,02,820	6,32,386	6,62,130	3,92,001	2,21,881	2,52,864	1,46,803	26,10,885	
	Now Estimated for the whole operations of settlement. Rs.	3,02,820	7,50,000	8,25,025	7,00,000	5,54,705	4,00,000	7,14,976	42,47,526	
	As estimated in the forecast report Rs.	1,93,248	5,75,756	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	42,83,870	

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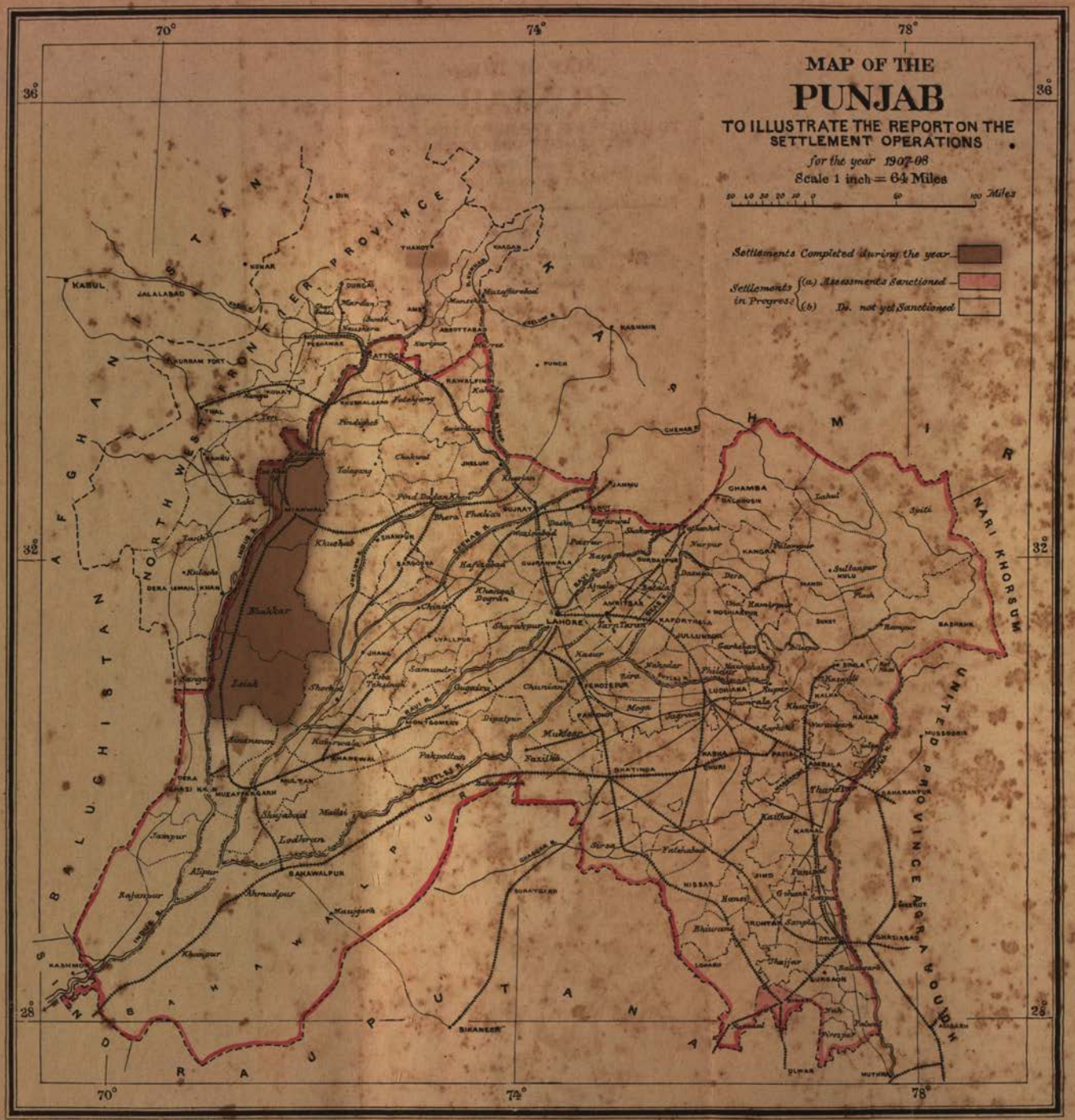

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REPORT FOR 1909

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30*th September* 1909.

Published by Authority.

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No. 57 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, I.C.S., C.S.I.,

Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 2nd February 1910.

File No.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.,

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 549, dated 20th December 1909, with which you forwarded the annual report on settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1909, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Two important points are noticed in the papers under consideration, namely, the further decrease in the cost and harassment of settlements and the possibility of amalgamating settlement and district establishments.

As regards the former the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the marked improvement in the progress of measurement work, and he is glad to see that the Financial Commissioner recognizes the importance of curtailing the record work also. He believes that it will be worth while to proceed a step further on, and to reconcile ourselves to a somewhat lower standard of accuracy in our theoretical assessments in order to hasten the completion of settlements. It is true that the major part of the cost and harassment occasioned by a settlement is connected with the mapping and the record, but the feeling of uncertainty and disquiet among landholders remains until the departure of the assessing officer.

As to the settlement establishments, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets very greatly the dislocation caused by the reduction in the number of settlements in progress, and he will await the result of the further consideration of the position of the establishments which the Financial Commissioner proposes to undertake in conjunction with the Settlement Commissioner.

3. When the Settlement Commissioner wrote the report now under consideration he had not received the orders of the Government of India regarding the postponement of the commencement of the Amritsar settlement until the decision of the system of canal assessments in Ludhiana and regarding the assessment of canal irrigation in the districts watered by the Western Jumna Canal. The effect of these important orders will doubtless be noticed in the report for the current year.

I have, &c.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—3-2-10—2019—381—H. L. S.

No. 549.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *the 20th December* 1909.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter No. 3986, dated the 17th November 1909, from the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, covering his annual report on his department for the year ending 30th September 1909, with a separate note containing the comments of the Financial Commissioner.

Sub-head 491.
File No. 42.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTE BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

1. I only took charge of the office of Financial Commissioner a fortnight before the close of the year to which the report relates, and have therefore had little personal share in the work with which it deals.

2. During 1908-09 settlement was in progress in seven districts. In one of these, Gurgaon, it was brought to a close at the end of the year. This settlement lasted for six years, and cost 7¼ lakhs of rupees. The increase taken amounted to Rs. 1,76,731, an advance of 15 per cent. on the old revenue. About Rs. 1,32,000 of this was derived from the three Bángar assessment circles watered by the Agra Canal. As Settlement Commissioner I dealt with Mr. Gibson's assessment proposals for Rewari and Palwal, and can bear witness to the care and good judgment which marks his work.

3. Rapid progress was made with mapping in Hissar and Gurdaspur, where it is nearly finished. The work accomplished in Ludhiana in less than one year is remarkable and justifies the expectation that the settlement will cost much less than was anticipated. As far as possible the new record of rights of each estate in Gurdaspur and Ludhiana is being drawn up as soon as its map is ready. For the reasons given by Sir James Wilson last year the final disposal of assessment proposals for the districts of the Delhi division had been delayed. In the beginning of the year the only tahsil as to which orders had been issued was Rewari in Gurgaon. During the year orders have been passed as to the remaining four tahsils of Gurgaon, all tahsils of Karnal and Rohtak, the southern part of the Delhi district, and the Bhiwani tahsil of Hissar. The proposals for Hansi and Hissar are now before Government. In the Delhi division the result of re-assessment so far has been an addition of 7¼ lakhs to the revenue roll, being an advance of 21 per cent. on the old demand. But in the tahsils watered by the Western Jamna Canal the assessments will be subject to some further revision in consequence of the decision of the Government of India that there shall at present be no enhancement of occupier's rates.

4. When the land record system was reformed over 20 years ago, it was hoped that the result would be a great reduction in the cost to Government and the harassment to the people involved in settlement operations. The improvement in the quality of the land records in the Punjab, since the measures associated with the name of Colonel Wace were adopted, has been immense, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this has been obtained at a considerable cost of trouble to the people. On the other hand they have not been relieved of the worry which the presence for five or six years in their midst of a large settlement staff, however well organized and supervised, cannot fail to cause. The time is therefore ripe for a real attempt to shorten that part of settlement work which is costly to the State and troublesome to the people. Success can only be attained if we are able greatly to curtail the time spent on measurement work and the revision of the record. The rapid system of map correction now being carried out in the two latest settlements, those of Gurdaspur and Ludhiana, marks a distinct step in advance. The instructions on the subject approved by Sir James Wilson are contained in Appendix XXI of the new edition of the Settlement Manual published during the year. A matter which now requires attention is the reduction of the time spent over the new record of rights. The two things hang together, for the records cannot be finished till map revision is complete. If we can greatly curtail the time occupied by map-making and record revising, and thus get rid of four-fifths of the special staff two years after work is started, leaving the Settlement Officer with a small establishment to complete the re-assessment, the latter operation can be carried out with the care and deliberation that it demands, without laying an undue burden either on the Government or on the people. The decision in 1904 to relieve landowners in the Punjab of their legal obligation to provide chainmen for measurements added, I believe, about 15 per cent. to the estimates of the cost of Punjab settlements. One result which will follow where the local conditions will allow of the adoption of the new system of map correction will be a great reduction in this item of expenditure, and it will probably be found that there is no hardship involved in making the landowner responsible for arranging for the small amount of chaining which is necessary. It is satisfactory to find that it is now estimated that the cost of five of the seven settlements will be much lower than that shown in the forecast reports.

5. The establishment of a closer connection between the divisional and settlement revenue staffs discussed by the Settlement Commissioner in the 7th paragraph of his report is a matter of which the importance has long been recognised. The practical difficulties are very considerable. I made certain proposals as Settlement Commissioner, and the question will again be taken up in consultation with Mr. Diack. Five and six years ago there was a "boom" in establishments, and it was very hard to furnish the staff required for seven or eight settlements and two colonies. Recruitment and promotion were both very rapid. In 1906 the demand began to slacken, but even now, notwithstanding the great dislocation caused by the decision not to start the Amirtsar settlement immediately, Settlement Naib

Tahsildar candidates are no worse off for promotion than candidates of the same standing in most divisions. But considering how laborious the work of a Settlement Naib Tahsildar is and that his position carries none of the diginity supposed to belong to the District Naib Tahsildar, the reversion to kanungoships of many men who for over two years have acted as Naib Tahsildars is a real hardship. Of late years also promotion among the revenue staff in some divisions has been retarded by the transfer of Settlement Tahsildars to district work. I trust that the present state of things will be mitigated by the proposal I have made to start settlement work in the Dera and Hamirpur tahsils of Kangra next spring. I have thought it best to defer the completion of the new scheme of settlement operations till we know that work will be taken in hand in the near future, It must not be forgotten that three settlements will be finished in the next nine or ten months and another in 1911. A large trained staff will therefore have to be employed elsewhere either in settlement or ordinary district work or to be turned adrift. Many transfers to district work involve great hardship to the ordinary revenue establishment, and wholesale reductions mean much discontent and large expenditure on compensatory pensions and gratuities.

6. The concluding remarks of the Settlement Commissioner show that the Punjab Settlement Department has maintained its old reputation. Mr. Diack has informed me that by inadvertence he omitted any special acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Isá Charan Chandu Lal. As the result of personal observation he bears testimony to the thoroughness with which Mr. Lal's soil survey work in the area to be commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been carried out and to the goodness of the killabandi in Gujranwala which "was giving rise to no complaint and was being carried out with minute care."

J. M. DOUIE,

20th December 1909. *Officiating Financial Commissioner.*

No. 3986.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Dated LAHORE, 17*th November* 1909.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,
PUNJAB.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th September 1909.

I have, etc.,

A. H. DIACK,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September 1909.

General.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year 1908-09 in the Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana districts. The Ludhiana settlement was commenced in November and the Gurgaon settlement was completed at the end of September. A Settlement Officer, employed on special duty throughout the year, carried out a soil survey in connection with the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Lahore and Montgomery districts, in addition to supervising the work of "killabandi" (described in paragraph 6 of my report for 1907-08), preliminary to the commencement of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal in the Gujranwala and Lahore districts.

Progerss made in remeasurement.

2. The completion of remeasurement and map correction in Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi was intimated in last year's report. In Hissar, field work was finished in July of the year under report, the greater part of the district being remeasured on the triangular system described in previous reports. In Gurdaspur very excellent progress was made, and the field survey of the Gurdaspur and Batala tahsils was completed and that of the other two tahsils considerably advanced. It was found necessary to employ some temporary establishment in order to finish the work in the two tahsils first mentioned, but most of the work was done by the patwaris of the district. I referred last year to the use of tracing cloth for the copies of the old field map which are brought up to date to form the new field map. During my cold weather tour I saw the system in operation. Subject to the drawback that work has to be abandoned entirely in damp weather it gives results which are sufficiently satisfactory but are not superior to those obtained from the use of ordinary mapping sheets. The use of the latter has been prescribed in the instructions for map correction which were issued during the year by the Financial Commissioner. In the hill tract of Gurdaspur it has been decided to adhere to the old field map in spite of its known inaccuracy and to subject it to a simplified process of correction. The only part of the district which it has been found necessary to remeasure is the riverain, and measurements there have been completed by the aid of traverse sheets received from No. 18 Survey Party. In Ludhiana the working year consisted of less than 10 months owing to the late receipt of sanction to the commencement of the settlement, and the subordinate staff employed consists only of the patwaris and patwari candidates of the district, and yet work was finished in more than a third of the area that is to be subjected to map correction. That area comprises much the greater part of the district. Remeasurement will be necessary only in the riverain and will be expedited, as has been the case in Gurdaspur, by the use of traverse sheets supplied by the Survey of India Department. It has been decided to revert in this district to the *gatha* of 99 inches as the unit of measurement, and the Shahjahani or *pakka bigha* as the measure of area. These were abandoned after the conclusion of the last settlement in favour of what proved to be the less popular *karam* and *kacha bigha*. In the Gujranwala and Sharakpur tahsils about three-fourths of the *killas* (or rectangles of one acre) which will be required were laid down on the ground.

Progress made in the revision of records.

3. The new records were ready in Gurgaon, except for the insertion of the new land revenue, in the preceding year. The same stage was reached in Karnal early in the year under report. In Rohtak both copies of the record of rights are reported to be ready for two tahsils and nearly ready in the other two. The Delhi settlement is very nearly as far advanced. In Hissar the records of the Bhiwani tahsil are practically ready but in the other three tahsils under settlement record work is backward. In all three districts the old system, to which the settlement officials of the old school are so addicted, of finishing field work in haste and leaving the records to be written up at leisure, was adhered to. The experience now being gained in other districts will, I believe, show beyond a doubt that settlement operations can be brought to an end more expeditiously if the record of each village is written up and finally disposed of as soon as the field survey is complete. That the latter system must give more accurate results than the other, by which the record is written up at tahsil head-quarters by the patwari months after he has finished the map, can scarcely be doubted. The newer and more orthodox system was acted on in Gurdaspur until it became necessary to hasten the completion of measurements in order that statistics might be available for the Batala Assessment Report. Even with this interruption the preparation of *jamabandis* in all four tahsils is well advanced. In Ludhiana *jamabandis* have been prepared for all the villages of which the maps have been corrected.

Pergress made in reassessment,

4. The orders of Government were received during the year on the assessment reports of the Karnal, Palwal, Firozpur, Nuh, Gurgaon, Sampla, Jhajjar, Panipat and Thanesar tahsils which had been submitted for orders before the commencement of the year, and on those of south Delhi (*i.e.*, the Ballabgarh tahsil and part of tahsil Delhi), Bhiwani, Rohtak and Kaithal which were submitted during the year under report, and in most of those tahsils the distribution of the new demand over the villages of each circle and over he holdings of each village was undertaken as soon as the orders reached he Settlement Officers concerned. The total increase in land revenue obtained in these tahsils (excluding Bhiwani in which the new demand will take effect from kharif 1910) is Rs. 7,36,000 round per annum. The orders on the tahsils of the Gurgaon district where the only canal irrigation is from the Agra canal and will continue to be assessed at the present scale of occupiers' rates in addition to the new fixed land revenue, are final, as are also those passed on the Jhajjar and Thanesar tahsils which have no canal irrigation. In the other tahsils which are all irrigated in part by the Western Jumna canal the fixed dry assessments have been announced, but the further assessment of the profits due to canal irrig ation by means of either a fixed wet assessment or an enhancement of the water rates now charged, has still to be determined. The villages concerned have been informed that an additional assessment in one form or the other will be imposed when the orders of the Government of India have been received on the question which has been referred to them. The assessment report of the Hansi and Hissar tahsils was submitted to the Financial Commissioner towards the end of the year under report, and that of North Delhi which reached me towards the end of the year was submitted to him shortly afterwards. The first assessment report of the Gurdaspur Settlement, that of the Batala tahsil, was completed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and sent to the press before the end of the year. An assessment report was submitted during the year for the Lower Jhang Branch Circle of the Lyallpur district, and intermediate orders have been received upon it, and on the reports for the Upper Jhang Branch and for the Jhelum Colony. By these orders revised proposals have been asked for, in view of the decision that fixed assessments may be adopted in the Canal Colonies in localities suited for them.

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

5. Rules for the working of fluctuating assessments in those tracts in Gurgaon which are liable to be flooded by hill torrents and drainage were drawn up during the year and were approved by the Financial Commissioner and their suitability for the similar tracts in Delhi and Rohtak is now under consideration. Alluvion-diluvion rules were framed and approved for the riverain of Gurgaon and Karnal, and similar rules are being drafted for Delhi. In Karnal

and Gurdaspur the investigation of assignments of land revenue was found to be somewhat troublesome. The drawing up of a scheme for suspensions and remissions of revenue in insecure tracts was a very necessary part of the concluding operations in Gurgaon. Partition proceedings, as usual, gave much work in all settlements.

Final settlement reports.

6. The final reports of the Rawalpindi, Attock and Mianwali settlements were received during the year and submitted to the Financial Commissioner. Mr. Kitchin, who completed the settlement of the Rawalpindi district and the Fattehjang and Pindigheb tahsils of Attock in 1907, was permitted to postpone the submission of his final report till his return from furlough. The Mianwali settlement was completed in 1908 and the final report was submitted punctually. There are no other reports in arrears, and the Gurgaon final report is now in the press.

Settlement staff.

7. I referred in my last report to the congestion of promotion among the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos employed on settlement work, due to the number of settlement affording them employment having been reduced. Three substantive tahsildars for whom tahsils under settlement were not available have recently been absorbed in divisional establishments. The commencement of two new settlements in October 1909 would have given employment to the whole establishment and would have enabled the Financial Commissioner to withdraw the circular referred to in paragraph 9 of my last report by which Deputy Commissioners are required to keep open the kanungo vacancies occurring in their districts in case they are required for settlement kanungos. Only one new settlement however has so far been sanctioned, and if another is not sanctioned shortly it will be necessary to absorb more tahsildars in divisional establishments, to revert to the rank of kanungo 20 or more officers who have acted in the grade of naib tahsildar for some years, and to find employment for, or grant compensatory pensions to, 50 or more substantive kanungos. The position accentuates the inconvenience and inequality of the present system of treating the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos engaged on settlement duty as if they formed a separate department. The settlement establishment exists for the purpose of carrying out settlements, and it would be inverting the order of things to start a settlement in order to afford them employment: the impossibility of maintaining constantly such a number of settlements as will employ a uniform number of settlement officials must be reckoned with, and the necessity of occasionally departing, owing to famine or other unforeseen causes, from a settlement programme, must be recognised. But if the settlement establishment formed part and parcel of the general revenue establishment the difficulty of providing for temporary increases and decreases would be much reduced, for obviously it is easier to make temporary additions to a large establishment than to a small. It is difficult to understand why the two establishments should be kept separate. Their members belong to the same classes, are recruited on the same lines and receive the same training, and the special work of the settlement establishment, the revision of records, is one of the main duties of the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos on the district establishment. There can be no possible doubt that the latter would do their work more efficiently if at some early period in their service they were made to take a responsible part in settlement work. And until some such arrangement is made I see no hope of our revenue establishment being able to attain the object aimed at when the present Land Revenue Act was passed, of keeping the record of rights up to date from year to year. There should be no separate list of settlement naib tahsildar candidates; they should be included in the divisional lists, or rather the divisional lists should be enlarged so as to be capable of providing men for settlement work. And every man on the divisional list should work as naib tahsildar in a settlement, preferably at the beginning of his service but in cases where that is impossible, at a later stage. The number of naib tahsildars normally engaged on settlement work is equal to the total number of naib tahsildars employed in the districts of the province, so the arrangement is perfectly feasible. With all the naib tahsildars trained in this manner each of them on attaining the standing of tahsildar would be fit to be trusted with the charge of the settlement of a tahsil, and there would be no need to have a separate class

of settlement tahsildars. To go further down, the work of a kanungo on the district establishment is exactly the same as that of a settlement kanungo except that it is less arduous, and it would be better done by a man who has worked as a kanungo in a settlement than by a man who has not. The great advantage of the amalgamation which I advocate is the increased efficiency which it would ensure. But it would also have this incidental advantage which has led to my noticing it here, that on any sudden disruption of the scheme of settlements such as that now experienced, only the most junior of the whole revenue establishment would have to be brought under reduction, and it would be easy to keep the equivalent of one full settlement establishment, which would be but a small proportion of the total revenue establishment of the province, in the position of temporary employees who could be brought under reduction in the event of a settlement having to be abandoned.

Comparison of present estimates with those made in the forecast report as regards duration, cost and result of settlement operations.

8. As was observed in paragraph 10 of my last report, the cost per square mile re-measured as calculated from annual returns is misleading and the true cost can only be ascertained at the end of a settlement by a comparison of the total area measured with the total cost. The total cost of the Gurgaon settlement, completed on September 30, has been Rs. 7,26,727 against the original estimate of Rs. 5,76,000, and the increase of assessment obtained is Rs. 1,76,731 as compared with the estimate of Rs. 2,00,000. The Karnal settlement will be finished by March 31, 1910, perhaps earlier, at a cost of Rs. 8,13,000 round, which, allowing for the cost of Assistant Settlement Officers and their establishments, not included in the settlement schedule, is approximately what was estimated. The increase taken, Rs. 2,73,000, fulfils the forecast which was of an addition of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lakhs. In Rohtak the date of probable completion is now stated as October 31, 1910, but as the new assessments have been announced and for the most part distributed that estimate must be an outside one. The enhancement taken amounts to Rs. 2,35,280 in the fixed land revenue demand as compared with Rs. 1,50,000 which was the forecast estimate; from both the actual and the estimate the contemplated increase in water rates is excluded. The estimated cost is Rs. 5,86,000 round, or less than the forecast by one lakh. The cost of the Hissar settlement is now estimated at half a lakh less than the Rs. 6,00,000 originally estimated, and though the date of completion is put as July 1911 it will more probably be March of that year. The probable cost of the Delhi settlement is now put at $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs compared with the first estimate of $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and there is every likelihood of its being finished by May 1910. In Gurdaspur last year's figures which contemplated a reduction of 2 lakhs in the cost of the settlement remain unaltered, and it is probable that the new estimate of Rs. 7,15,000 will not be exceeded. In my forecast for Ludhiana I estimated the cost at Rs. 6,08,600, but the Settlement Officer hopes to finish operations by March 1912 at a cost of only Rs. 5,00,000.

Proposed future settlement operations.

9. The scheme for regulating the order in which the various districts of the province should be placed under settlement is still under revision. Until it has been decided what settlements to start during the current and coming year there can be no proper foundation for any such scheme. In connection with its revision a forecast of the result of re-settling the Kangra district has been prepared, and the forecast for Ambala which was prepared in 1905, when it was decided to postpone the settlement for five years, has been re-examined and brought up to date. These are now before the Financial Commissioner. Forecasts of the financial results of re-settlements were also prepared during the year for the Amritsar district and for the Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Sharakpur tahsils, and submitted for the orders of Government. Sanction has been received to the commencement of the settlement of the latter three tahsils, but orders have not yet reached me regarding Amritsar. Forecasts have been called for for the Ferozepore and Gujrat districts which it was last year contemplated to place under settlement in October 1910, but I understand that the Financial Commissioner now proposes to postpone the settlement of Gujrat until work on the Upper Jhelum Canal is in a more advanced stage, and to undertake the settlement of another district instead.

General remarks.

10. The question whether a fixed boundary should be demarcated on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces is to be considered in March next by the Financial Commissioner and a Member of the Board of Revenue in consultation.

Notice of officers.

11. Mr. Gibson has creditably completed an arduous task in the settlement of Gurgaon. Mr. Stow submitted during the year the Kaithal assessment report for which he received the commendation of Government, and he was also occupied with the distribution of the new demand in the other tahsils of Karnal. Mr. Joseph prepared the assessment report of the Rohtak tahsil and distributed the new demand in the rest of the district, and found time in addition to discharge for 2½ months the duties of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. In Delhi all branches of the work advanced with extraordinary rapidity under the able guidance of Major Beadon and his assistant, Chaudhri Muhammad Din. Very satisfactory progress was made in Hissar also under Mr. Townsend, who has a capable assistant in Lala Charan Das. In Gurdaspur the settlement has reached a stage beyond that anticipated for the close of the second year of the settlement, and the credit for this is entirely due to Mr. Kennaway. For the assessment of Batala he was allowed the assistance for one year of Mr. Craik who has submitted a good report on that tahsil. Mr. Dunnett's work in Ludhiana has been thorough and full of energy, and he has been well seconded by his assistant, Bakhshi Gazanfar Ali. The work of the subordinate staff is favourably noticed by most Settlement Officers.

A. H. DIACK,

16*th November* 1909. *Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.*

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rotak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of villages under settlement.		1,265	1,450	532	683	774	2,365	902	7,971	
Total area under settlement, Acres		12,34,790	20,01,593	11,56,059	22,63,465	8,06,534	11,66,869	8,91,199	95,20,509	
Area remeasured in acres.	In previous years	12,34,790	20,01,098	11,56,059	13,02,690	8,03,506	3,96,355	...	68,94,498	
	During the year	...	495	...	9,60,775	3,028	6,32,868	4,67,049	20,64,215	
	Total to date ...	12,34,790	20,01,593	11,56,059	22,63,465	8,06,534	10,29,223	4,67,049	89,58,713	
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous years	1,265	1,406	531	389	773	951	...	5,315	
	During the year	...	44	1	259	1	952	442	1,699	
	Total to date ...	1,265	1,450	532	648	774	1,903	442	7,014	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous years	1,265	1,258	346	202	485	736	...	4,242	
	During the year	...	183	186	325	306	838	291	2,129	
	Total to date ...	1,265	1,441	532	527	741	1,574	291	6,371	

STATEMENT No. II.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Area under assessment.	Total area ... ... Acres	1,234,790	2,001,593	1,156,059	2,263,465	806,534	1,166,869	891,199	9,520,509	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year ... ... Acres	270,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,867	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres.	963,923	2,001,593	1,156,059	...	290,562	...	...	4,412,137	
	Area still to be assessed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	2,263,465	515,972	1,166,869	891,199	4,837,505	
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	9,38,751	10,70,151	9,53,149	...	2,61,471	...	...	32,23,522	
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... ,,	11,07,385	13,39,222	11,88,429	...	3,24,500	...	...	39,59,536	
	Total increase of assessment ... ... ,,	1,68,634	2,69,071	2,35,280	...	63,029	...	...	7,36,014	
	Increase per cent. ... ... ,,	18	25	25	...	24	...	...	23	
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year—									
	Number of villages ... ... No.	956	1,440	532	...	266	...	...	3,194	
	Total area ... ... Acres	963,923	1,993,053	1,156,059	...	244,209	...	...	4,357,244	
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	10,64,740	13,43,028	11,88,429	...	2,69,670	...	...	38,65,867	
	Total to date—									
	Number of villages ... ... No.	1,265	1,440	532	...	266	...	...	3,503	
	Total area ... ... Acres	1,234,790	1,993,053	1,156,059	...	244,209	...	...	4,628,111	
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	13,83,995	13,43,028	11,88,429	...	2,69,670	...	...	41,85,122	
Assessment Reports.	Total due	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	27	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year ...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	7	
	Sanctioned by Government	5	4	4	...	1	...	...	14	
	Still due to Government	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	9	
Result of re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	1,76,731	2,69,071	2,35,280	...	43,087	...	...	7,24,169	
	Percentage of increase ... ... ,,	15	26	25	...	19	...	...	21	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement—									
	As now estimated ... ... Rs.	1,76,731	2,73,000	2,35,280	1,25,000	*2,25,000	3,24,000	2,25,000	15,84,011	
	As estimated in the forecast report ... ,,	2,00,000	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	2,25,000	14,11,000	

* Plus Rs. 75,000 increase in water rates.

STATEMENT No. III.

SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gurgaon.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Date on which settlement operations commenced ...		October 1903 ...	October 1904 ...	November 1905	October 1906 ...	October 1906 ...	October 1907 ...	November 1908	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	September 1907	December 1907	September 1908	July 1909 ...	June 1909 ...	July 1910 ...	December 1910	...	
	Revision of records	June 1908 ..	September 1909	August 1909 ...	April 1910 ...	December 1909	July 1910 ...	March 1911 ...	...	
	Re-assessment	April 1909 ...	September 1909	August 1909 ...	October 1910 ...	February 1910	October 1911 ...	January 1912 ...	...	
	Settlement operations ...	September 1909	March 1910 ...	October 1910 ...	July 1911 ...	June 1910 ...	September 1912	March 1912 ...	...	
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	1,23,126	...	2,07,014	1,15,574	4,45,714	
	Cost per square mile remeasured ... Rs.	...	...	...	97	...	209	83	138	
Total cast of settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... Rs.	92,623	1,15,030	1,09,242	1,23,126	1,05,534	2,15,065	1,15,574	8,76,194	
	Total to date ... Rs.	7,25,009	7,77,160	5,01,243	3,91,786	3,58,398	3,61,868	1,15,574	32,31,038	
	Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement, Rs	7,26,727	8,13,023	5,85,843	5,54,705	4,25,000	7,14,976	5,00,000	43,20,274	
	As estimated in the forecast report ... ... Rs.	5,75,756	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	6,08,600	46,99,222	

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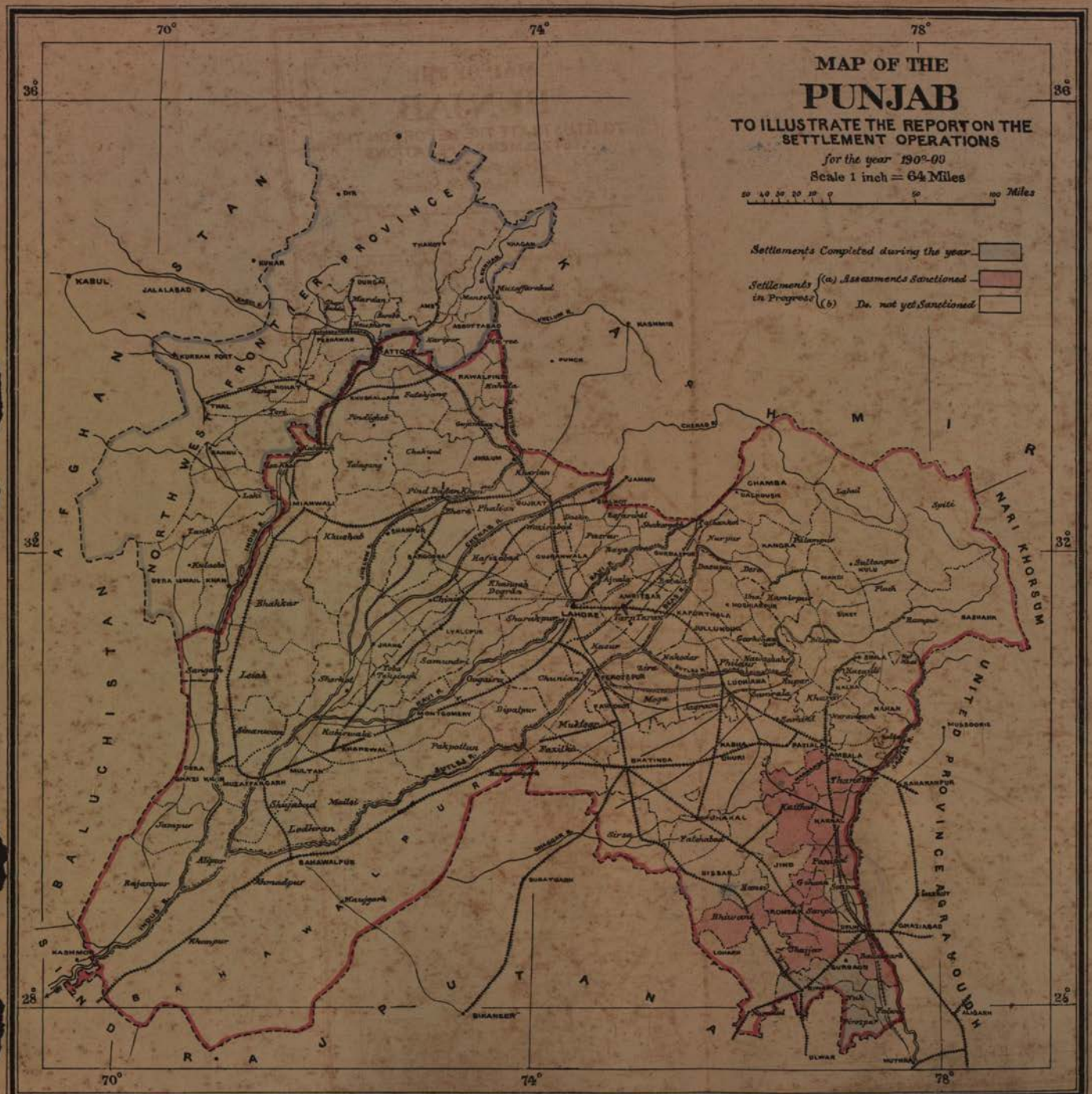

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending the 30th September 1910.

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No. 14 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. R. HUMPHREYS, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 24th January 1911.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 727, dated 14th December 1910, forwarding the annual report on settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1910, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The progress made both in remeasurement and reassessment is highly satisfactory, and His Honour is pleased to note that the suggestion made in this behalf in last year's review has been put into practice. The rapidity with which the Ludhiána settlement is being completed calls for especial commendation.

3. The reduction in the cost of settlements, consequent on the shortening of the settlement period, is equally satisfactory, while the saving in harassment to the people is a great gain. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor have already been communicated to Major Beadon and Mr. Joseph for the expeditious and successful conclusion of the settlements in Delhi and Rohtak.

4. Sir Louis Dane agrees with the Financial Commissioner that in all future settlements the new *jamabandi* must be drawn up as soon as the village map has been corrected, and will await with interest the simplification of map revision which Mr. Douie hopes to introduce. The attempt now being made in Gujrát to bring the maps and records up to date before settlement operations begin is clearly a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a success.

5. The increasing popularity of *killabandi* wherever it is introduced is instructive; and His Honour trusts that, while no pressure is put upon any one to accept it against his will, the obvious advantages of *killabandi* will be carefully explained by the Settlement Officer to those villages on the Upper Chenab Canal which have not yet expressed their willingness to accept it.

6. The inauguration of three new settlements in the autumn of 1910 should go far to relieve the pressure among the subordinate settlement staff. In view of the difficulties detailed by the Settlement Commissioner in amalgamating the district and settlement kanungos, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Douie is probably wise in postponing this change until some experience has been gained of its working in the case of naib tahsildars, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten, as everything that we can do to show that settlement work is not a separate and special procedure tends to simplicity of working and economy.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to record his appreciation of the good work done and the many reforms instituted by Mr. Diack during his tenure of the post of Settlement Commissioner, and His Honour endorses the tribute which the Financial Commissioner has paid to Messrs. Stow and Townsend for their settlements of Karnál and Hissar.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-2-11—2462—295—K. C. M.

No. 727.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, 14*th December* 1910.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. M. W. FENTON,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, C.S.I.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Settlement Commissioner's annual report on the operations of the Settlement Department for the year ending 30th September 1910, with a note containing the comments of the 1st Financial Commissioner.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

NOTE BY THE 1ST FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

During the year settlement operations were finished in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In the two latter the financial gain exceeded the forecast by two lakhs, while the saving on the original estimate of expenditure was $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In Karnal the increase taken was three lakhs, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,26,000, or Rs. 36,000 more than was at first anticipated. Mr. Stow's task in that large, and from a revenue point of view difficult, district was an arduous one. Mr. Townsend has pushed on the Hissar settlement, which is now drawing to a close, with vigour and success.

2. The speed with which the revision of the maps and records of rights in Ludhiana has been accomplished is very creditable to Mr. Dunnett. The saving of expense to the State and of trouble to the people has been great. The change of procedure introduced by the Settlement Commissioner by which, as soon as map correction in an estate is finished, its *jamabandi* is drawn up, must now be adopted everywhere, except in tracts like Gujranwala, where *killabandi* is being carried out in anticipation of the early advent of canal irrigation. In the settlements recently started I hope it may prove possible in a number of villages to adopt a system of map correction still simpler than that prescribed in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual, and to dispense with the drawing up of new *khataunis*. In Gujrat, where a very interesting attempt is being made to bring the maps and records up to date in anticipation of the re-settlement two years hence, a plan of this sort is actually being carried out. The work is only begun, and it is much too early to proclaim its success. But I am at present touring in Gujrat with Mr. Fagan, the Commissioner of the division, and in the last day or two I have been examining on the spot some of the work. This much may be said that from what we have already seen we are both very hopeful that the task of the Settlement Officer, when he comes, will be practically confined to re-assessment. The Bar Circle of tahsil Phalia, which will be irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal, and where *killabandi* will no doubt be carried out, and the riverain villages, which will be re-mapped with the help of the Survey Department, have been excluded from the revision proceedings. A small extra establishment consisting of three naib tahsildars, ten kanungos, sixty patwaris, and a few tracers is at present employed, and the work is directed by M. Hira Singh, a revenue officer of much settlement experience. The theory of our revenue system as regards maps is that they are kept up to date in the intervals between settlements. One reason why the theory has not been translated into fact is that practical instructions on the subject have never been issued. I have nearly completed a draft dealing both with ordinary and special map correction otherwise than at settlement. I mention the matter here on account of its intimate connection with the reduction of the cost and trouble of future settlement work.

3. The progress of assessment work has been satisfactory. Orders were passed on six reports during the year, and the Jagraon report has since been disposed of. The Wazirabad report, to which Mr. Diack alludes, has now been received in proof, and I shall pass orders on it after inspecting the tahsil, which I hope to do in January.

4. The scheme for the amalgamation of the divisional and settlement lists of naib tahsildars is nearly ready and the new lists will shortly be issued. The amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staffs will be postponed till we have some little experience of the working of combined lists in the case of naib tahsildars.

5. It is hardly needful to refer to the valuable work accomplished by Mr. Diack during his three years' tenure of the office of Settlement Commissioner. He will hereafter, as one of the Financial Commissioners, be able to resume his control of settlement operations in this province.

J. M. DOUIE,

11th December 1910. *1st Financial Commissioner.*

REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1910.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Gujranwala and Kangra districts. They were brought to a conclusion by the end of the year in the three districts first named, and were commenced in Gujranwala in October 1909 and in the Hamirpur, Dera and Kulu tahsils of Kangra in May 1910. The Settlement of the Kulu tahsil is being carried out by the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division, and that of Hamirpur and Dera forms a separate charge, to which will now be added the Una tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. Arrangements for revision of assessment were in progress in the portions of the Lyallpur district which were allotted for colonization in 1897, 1898 and 1899, and also in the Jhelum Canal Colony; in the former in charge of a Settlement Officer and in the latter under the Assistant Colonization Officer.

Progress made in re-measurement.

2. Field work was in progress during the year only in Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, having been completed in the older settlements in previous years, and having barely reached the initial stage in Kangra and Kulu. In Ludhiana work in the field was brought to a close in the course of the last quarter of the year, having thus occupied little more than 20 months from start to finish. In Gurdaspur, which came under settlement a year earlier, field work was incomplete in 25 villages only, which, with the exception of Dalhousie, have since been disposed of. In both these districts the work consisted of map correction, except in the riverain, where re-measurement has been carried out with the help of traverse sheets supplied by the Survey of India Department. Before orders were received in November last year postponing the Amritsar settlement, arrangements had been made for a traverse survey by that Department of the Beas and Ravi riverain in that district, and a small staff of two naib-tahsildars with kanungos in proportion was deputed to superintend the re-measurement by the patwaris of the villages traversed. In Gujranwala it is intended that, wherever possible, throughout the tract commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal, the settlement re-survey shall take the form of *killabandi*, and the staff was entirely employed on that work in the villages which agreed to undergo it. The villages which have not yet agreed to it, and which will have map correction instead as the alternative, are being left over till the other villages are finished, so that they may have an opportunity of seeing in those villages the advantages of the system and of changing their minds. Re-measurement will be carried out in the Chenab riverain on traverse sheets which will be prepared by the Survey Department in the cold weather of 1910-11. In Hamirpur and Dera the maps, which are practically those of the revisions of settlement of 1862, are obsolete, and the principal object of the settlement is to make new maps by re-measurement. The staff has been fully organised and a start will be made as soon as the present bumper harvest is off the ground. In Kulu the maps made at the last revision of settlement (1887-1891) will be brought up to date: here also the staff has been organised and a start has been made in some estates.

Progress made in the revision of records.

3. The new records were filed in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In Hissar the records of the Bhiwani tahsil were ready in the previous year, but in the other three tahsils, in which field work was completed in July 1909, the *jamabandis* were unfinished for a number of villages in July 1910. This is surely sufficient condemnation of the system, so favoured by the settlement official of the old school, of finishing all the maps first, and then sitting down to hunt through them for errors before making the *jamabandis*. I trust that the Financial Commissioner will set his face against permitting this course to be taken in any settlement in future. By way of contrast, regard may be had to Ludhiana, where the *jamabandi* of each village was prepared as soon as its map had been brought up to date, and where, in consequence, records as well as maps had been completed within 20 months. In Gurdaspur the progress has not been so rapid but it is satisfactory that most of the villages have been mapped and that for more than three-fourths of them both parts of the *jamabandi* have been prepared. In Gujranwala *jamabandis* cannot be prepared until re-partition by *killabandi* has been completed and acted on.

Progress made in re-assessment.

4. Orders were passed during the year on the assessment reports of North Delhi (Sonepat and part of the Delhi tahsil), Hissar, Hansi and Batala, which were mentioned in last year's report as having been or about to be submitted, and on those of Mauza Delhi (the land within municipal limits), Gurdaspur and Samrala, which were prepared and submitted in the course of the year. Those of Fattehabad and of four so-called assessment circles of the Lyallpur district have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner, and I have recently received and reviewed the Assessment Report of Jagraon. That of Wazirabad should have been submitted during the summer but has not yet reached me. Special systems of assessment have been prescribed for Kulu, Hamirpur and Dera. In last year's report I noted that final orders had not been passed regarding the assessment of irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. The final decision arrived at was to leave the occupier's rates untouched and to add nothing on account of canal advantage to the fixed assessment originally announced which had been framed as if the land were unirrigated. The result has been to leave those tahsils in the Delhi Division relatively heavily assessed which have not the advantage of receiving canal irrigation. The net financial sacrifice involved has already been reported to Government and amounts to Rs. 4,96,000 per annum. On the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals the decision has been in favour of leaving the occupier's rates untouched but taking a light fixed wet assessment in addition to what canal-irrigated land would pay if it did not get canal irrigation.

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

5. Schemes for the working of suspensions and remissions were drawn up for Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. Rules relating to fluctuating assessments have been drawn up for the tracts in the Delhi division in which such assessments are in force, and will probably be found suitable for any other tract in the division into which the fluctuating system is introduced. The Settlement Officers of Gurgaon and Delhi drew up useful instructions for dealing with the embankment systems of those districts.

Final Settlenemt Reports.

6. Orders have been passed by Government on the final settlement reports of Jhang, Hafizabad and Attock, and are awaited on those of Mianwali and Rawalpindi. That of Gurgaon was submitted to the Financial Commissioner with my review during the year.

Settlement staff.

7. In the Government orders on last year's report it was observed that the effect of the postponement of the Amritsar settlement on the department would doubtless be noticed in this year's report. The effect was, as anticipated in paragraph 7 of the last report, the absorption of more settlement tahsildars in divisional establishments (to the disappointment of divisional naib-tahsildars who might otherwise have been promoted), and the reversion to the rank of kanungo of more than 20 officers who had served for some years as officiating naib-tahsildars. Places were found on district establishments for a number of substantive settlement kanungos (who displaced the district candidates who would otherwise

have obtained the vacancies), and the commencement in May of settlement operations in Kangra obviated the necessity of arranging for any compensatory pensions. A number of sub *pro tem* kanungos, however, who had officiated continuously for several years, had to be ruthlessly reverted and dispensed with. These men will be re-employed in the settlements now being started, but the break in their service will be prejudicial to them. Most of them would under the ordinary rules have been confirmed two or more years ago but in view of the congestion which was then threatening I had taken steps to limit the number of new substantive appointments.

Proposed amalgamation of settlement with district establishment.

8. I hope that the Financial Commissioner will see his way shortly to address Government on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of settlement and district establishments, the scheme for which was discussed by Mr. Douie and myself in the course of the year and is now ripe for consideration. It provides for the amalgamation of district and settlement kanungos, as well as naib-tahsildars, each district to have its present number of kanungos, and also a certain proportion of the kanungos employed in settlement. It is suggested that certain districts should be told off to each settlement officer, and that he should get his kanungos by arrangement with the Deputy Commissioners of those districts. This would simplify the elaborate drafting of kanungos from district to district when one settlement ends and another begins, which is at present arranged by the Settlement Commissioner and which will be rather difficult to control when his appointment is abolished. With his abolition, too, the distribution of settlement naib-tahsildars over the lists of Divisional Commissioners becomes almost a necessity. They must under the rules be controlled by a Commissioner, not by the Financial Commissioner, but, if those of each settlement are merely put temporarily on the list of the division containing the district under settlement, it will be difficult to give them their proper places, and the list of a division containing a number of settlements, like Jullundur at present, will be swamped. The most suitable arrangement would seem to be to give each Commissioner the same proportion of the settlement naib-tahsildars as the present number of his naib-tahsildars bears to the total number of executive naib-tahsildars employed in the province. As far as possible he should be given settlement naib-tahsildars who are natives of his division, and future recruitment should be on divisional lines. The Commissioner will be free to select from his list as a whole the men to be deputed to settlements and the men to be put on district work, and as regards the promotion and punishment of the former he will be guided by the opinions of the settlement officers under whom they serve, to the same extent as he is guided by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of the others.

Comparison of present estimates with those made in the forecast report as regards duration, cost, and result of settlement operations.

9. The total cost of the Karnal settlement has been Rs, 8,26,000 against Rs. 7,90,000 originally estimated. The increase taken is Rs. 3,00,000 which is the maximum increase anticipated in the forecast. In Rohtak the total cost of settlement is returned at Rs. 5,80,000, which is more than Rs. one lakh less than the forecast, on the other hand the enhancement taken has been Rs. 2,33,000 in place of the Rs. 1,50,000 anticipated. The Delhi settlement has cost Rs. 4,46,000, Rs. 77,000 less than the estimate, while the enhancement works out at Rs. 2,54,000 as against a forecast of Rs. 1¼ lakhs.

As regards the settlements still in progress it is anticipated that the Hissar settlement will be completed in March 1911 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. one lakh less than the forecast. The Gurdaspur figures remain unaltered : it is anticipated that the settlement will be closed by October 1912 and that the cost will be Rs. 2 lakhs less than the estimate. The Settlement Officer of Ludhiana now hopes to complete his settlement 6 months earlier than was reported last year and has reduced the anticipated cost by a further sum of Rs. one lakh or a total reduction of Rs. 2 lakhs on the forecast estimate. The settlement of Gujranwala, like that of Gurdaspur, has still two years to run. The Settlement Officer has not found reason to alter the estimate of the cost of his settlement which was taken at Rs. 4,00,000. In none of the other settlements under progress has the estimate of the result of re-assessment, which was entered in the forecast, been altered to any appreciable extent.

Proposed future settlement operations.

10. I have lately submitted to the Financial Commissioner a revised scheme for regulating the order in which districts should be placed under settlement so as to provide for the graded reduction of establishment. On the forecasts of Kangra and Ambala, which were under the Financial Commissioner's consideration at the time when last year's report was written, it was decided to postpone the settlement of Ambala for five years more, but to undertake it then, and to take up at once the settlement of the Hamirpur and Dera tahsils, and the Kulu sub-division, leaving the Kangra, Palampur and Nurpur tahsils to be taken up two or three years hence. On the Amritsar forecast it was decided by the Government of India that the settlement should not be commenced in 1909, but sanction has now been received to its commencement. Forecasts for Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat were prepared during the year and Ferozepore and Hoshiarpur have now been put under settlement, but it has been decided to postpone Gujrat till 1912 or 1913. I have now called for forecasts for Lahore and Sialkot with a view to one district or the other being put under settlement in October 1911.

General remarks.

11. The question whether a fixed boundary should be demarcated on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces was discussed by Mr. Douie, Financial Commissioner, Mr. Baillie of the United Provinces Board of Revenue and myself in March last, but a final decision has not yet been arrived at.

LAHORE :
12th November 1910.

A. H. DIACK, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Kulu, May 1910.	Kangra, May 1910.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Total number of villages under settlement.		1,448	532	683	773	2,363	900	188	209	1,130	8,226
Total area under settlement ...		2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
Area remeasured in acres.	In previous year	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,029,223	467,049	...	...	...	7,615,186
	During the year	...	...	...	...	136,112	453,786	26,222	467	832,945	1,449,532
	Total to date ...	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,165,335	920,835	26,222	467	832,945	9,064,718
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous year	1,448	532	648	773	1,903	442	...	...	...	5,746
	During the year	...	...	35	...	435	458	28	...	728	1,684
	Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,338	900	28	...	728	7,430
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year	1,448	532	527	741	1,574	291	...	...	...	5,113
	During the year	...	...	156	32	592	609	...	...	198	1,587
	Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,166	900	...	...	198	6,700

STATEMENT No. II.

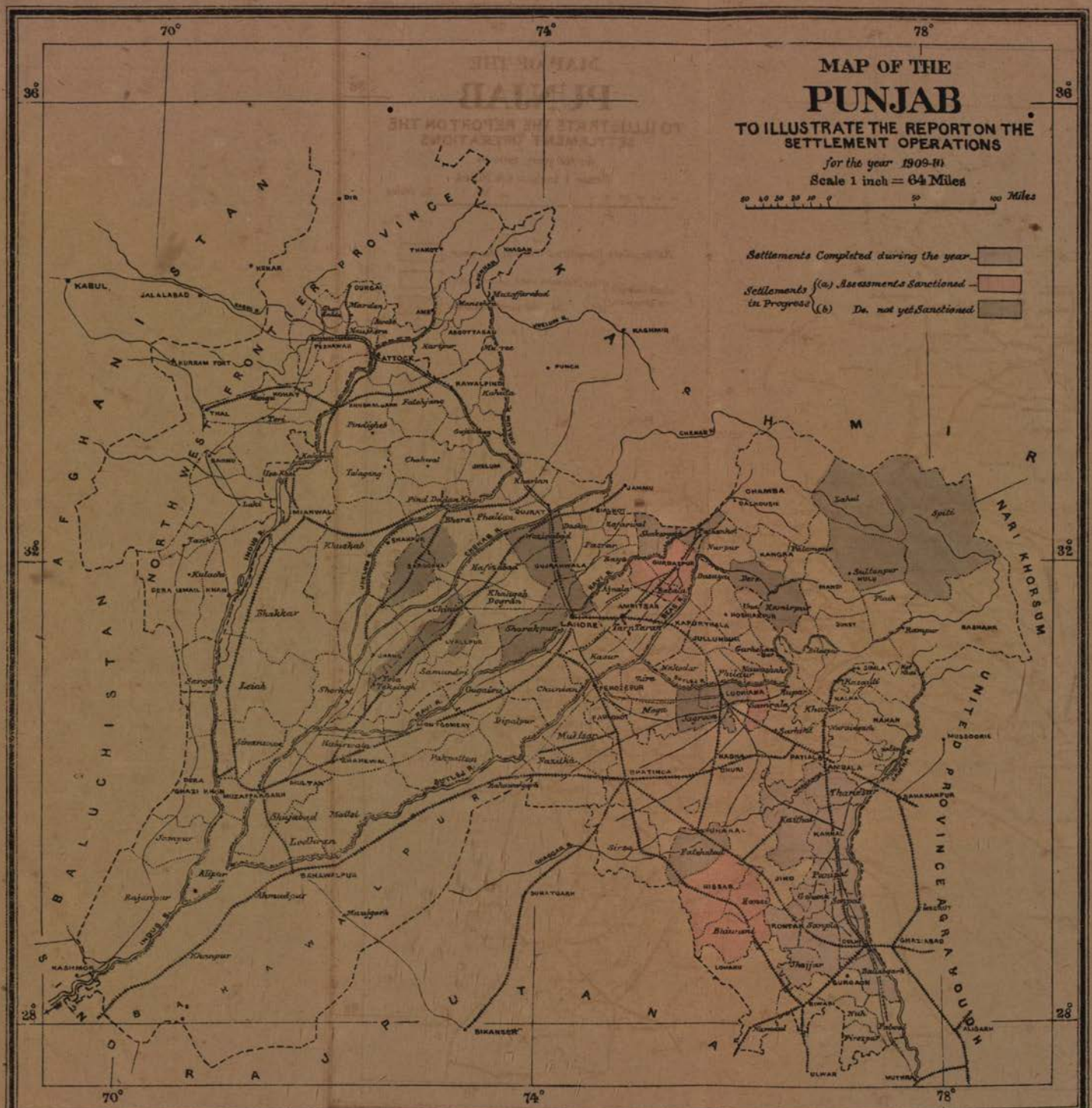
SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissa.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Area under assessment.	Total area ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	...	289,437	...	...	...	...	...	3,440,788
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres	...	...	1,415,925	509,058	623,153	185,791	...	...	...	2,733,927
	Area still to be assessed ... ... „	...	...	753,143	...	543,716	735,044	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	4,029,922
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	10,70,151	9,53,149	4,14,305	5,77,730	9,30,408	3,12,074	...	...	...	42,57,817
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... „	13,56,142	11,86,020	5,38,303	7,69,168	11,82,000	3,83,000	...	...	...	54,14,633
	Total increase of assessment ... ... „	2,85,991	2,32,871	1,23,998	1,91,438	2,51,592	70,926	...	...	...	11,56,816
	Increase per cent. ... ... „	27	24	30	33	27	23	...	...	...	27
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year—										
	Number of villages ... ... No.	9	...	409	507	...	...	...	...	...	925
	Total area ... ... Acres	8,540	...	1,415,925	554,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,978,751
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	1,246	...	5,43,245	8,22,363	...	...	...	...	...	13,66,854
	Total to date—										
	Number of villages ... ... No.	1,448	532	409	773	...	...	...	...	...	3,162
	Total area ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	1,415,925	798,495	...	...	...	...	...	5,365,771
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	13,70,341	11,86,020	5,43,245	10,91,578	...	...	...	...	...	41,91,184
Assessment Reports.	Total due ... ... No.	4	4	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	25
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ... „	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year „	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
	Sanctioned by Government ... ... „	4	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	17
	Still due to Government ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	6
Result of re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,28,940	2,54,597	...	...	...	...	...	9,16,698
	Percentage of increases ... ... „	27	24	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement—										
	As now estimated ... ... Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,25,000	2,54,597	3,24,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	17,17,758
	As estimated in the forecast report ... ... „	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	14,67,000

STATEMENT No. III.

SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced		October 1904 ...	November 1905	October 1906 ...	October 1906 ...	1st October 1907	November 1908	May 1910 ...	May 1910 ...	October 1909 ...	...
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	December 1907	September 1908	July 1909 ...	July 1909 ...	31st October 1910	August 1910 ...	October 1911	October 1913 ...	September 1912	...
	Revision of records ...	September 1909	August 1909 ...	April 1910 ...	December 1909	30th June 1911	September 1910				
	Re-assessment	September 1909	August 1909 ...	October 1910 ...	February 1910	1st April 1912	September 1911				
	Settlement operations ...	September 1910	October 1910 ...	March 1911 ...	September 1910	30th September 1912.	September 1911				
Total cost of settlement operations deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... Rs.	48,622	78,053	87,270	88,000	1,53,987	1,64,576	4,008	16,896	1,23,553	7,64,965
	Total to date ... Rs.	8,25,785	5,79,296	4,32,277	4,46,398	5,15,855	2,80,150	4,008	16,896	1,23,553	32,24,218
	Now estimated for the whole operations of Settlement ... Rs.	8,26,182	5,80,000	5,00,000	4,46,398	7,14,976	4,00,000	77,999	2,73,444	4,00,000	42,18,999
	As estimated in the forecast report ... Rs.	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	6,08,600	80,000	2,73,444	4,00,000	48,76,910



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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending the 30th September 1910.

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No. 14 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. R. HUMPHREYS, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 24th January 1911.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 727, dated 14th December 1910, forwarding the annual report on settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1910, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The progress made both in remeasurement and reassessment is highly satisfactory, and His Honour is pleased to note that the suggestion made in this behalf in last year's review has been put into practice. The rapidity with which the Ludhiána settlement is being completed calls for especial commendation.

3. The reduction in the cost of settlements, consequent on the shortening of the settlement period, is equally satisfactory, while the saving in harassment to the people is a great gain. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor have already been communicated to Major Beadon and Mr. Joseph for the expeditious and successful conclusion of the settlements in Delhi and Rohtak.

4. Sir Louis Dane agrees with the Financial Commissioner that in all future settlements the new *jamabandi* must be drawn up as soon as the village map has been corrected, and will await with interest the simplification of map revision which Mr. Douie hopes to introduce. The attempt now being made in Gujrát to bring the maps and records up to date before settlement operations begin is clearly a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a success.

5. The increasing popularity of *killabandi* wherever it is introduced is instructive; and His Honour trusts that, while no pressure is put upon any one to accept it against his will, the obvious advantages of *killabandi* will be carefully explained by the Settlement Officer to those villages on the Upper Chenab Canal which have not yet expressed their willingness to accept it.

6. The inauguration of three new settlements in the autumn of 1910 should go far to relieve the pressure among the subordinate settlement staff. In view of the difficulties detailed by the Settlement Commissioner in amalgamating the district and settlement kanungos, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Douie is probably wise in postponing this change until some experience has been gained of its working in the case of naib tahsildars, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten, as everything that we can do to show that settlement work is not a separate and special procedure tends to simplicity of working and economy.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to record his appreciation of the good work done and the many reforms instituted by Mr. Diack during his tenure of the post of Settlement Commissioner, and His Honour endorses the tribute which the Financial Commissioner has paid to Messrs. Stow and Townsend for their settlements of Karnál and Hissar.

I have, &c.,
R. HUMPHREYS,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-2-11—2462—295—K. C. M.

No. 727.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, 14*th December* 1910.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. M. W. FENTON,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, C.S.I.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Settlement Commissioner's annual report on the operations of the Settlement Department for the year ending 30th September 1910, with a note containing the comments of the 1st Financial Commissioner.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

NOTE BY THE 1ST FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

During the year settlement operations were finished in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In the two latter the financial gain exceeded the forecast by two lakhs, while the saving on the original estimate of expenditure was $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In Karnal the increase taken was three lakhs, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,26,000, or Rs. 36,000 more than was at first anticipated. Mr. Stow's task in that large, and from a revenue point of view difficult, district was an arduous one. Mr. Townsend has pushed on the Hissar settlement, which is now drawing to a close, with vigour and success.

2. The speed with which the revision of the maps and records of rights in Ludhiana has been accomplished is very creditable to Mr. Dunnett. The saving of expense to the State and of trouble to the people has been great. The change of procedure introduced by the Settlement Commissioner by which, as soon as map correction in an estate is finished, its *jamabandi* is drawn up, must now be adopted everywhere, except in tracts like Gujranwala, where *killabandi* is being carried out in anticipation of the early advent of canal irrigation. In the settlements recently started I hope it may prove possible in a number of villages to adopt a system of map correction still simpler than that prescribed in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual, and to dispense with the drawing up of new *khataunis*. In Gujrat, where a very interesting attempt is being made to bring the maps and records up to date in anticipation of the re-settlement two years hence, a plan of this sort is actually being carried out. The work is only begun, and it is much too early to proclaim its success. But I am at present touring in Gujrat with Mr. Fagan, the Commissioner of the division, and in the last day or two I have been examining on the spot some of the work. This much may be said that from what we have already seen we are both very hopeful that the task of the Settlement Officer, when he comes, will be practically confined to re-assessment. The Bar Circle of tahsil Phalia, which will be irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal, and where *killabandi* will no doubt be carried out, and the riverain villages, which will be re-mapped with the help of the Survey Department, have been excluded from the revision proceedings. A small extra establishment consisting of three naib tahsildars, ten kanungos, sixty patwaris, and a few tracers is at present employed, and the work is directed by M. Hira Singh, a revenue officer of much settlement experience. The theory of our revenue system as regards maps is that they are kept up to date in the intervals between settlements. One reason why the theory has not been translated into fact is that practical instructions on the subject have never been issued. I have nearly completed a draft dealing both with ordinary and special map correction otherwise than at settlement. I mention the matter here on account of its intimate connection with the reduction of the cost and trouble of future settlement work.

3. The progress of assessment work has been satisfactory. Orders were passed on six reports during the year, and the Jagraon report has since been disposed of. The Wazirabad report, to which Mr. Diack alludes, has now been received in proof, and I shall pass orders on it after inspecting the tahsil, which I hope to do in January.

4. The scheme for the amalgamation of the divisional and settlement lists of naib tahsildars is nearly ready and the new lists will shortly be issued. The amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staffs will be postponed till we have some little experience of the working of combined lists in the case of naib tahsildars.

5. It is hardly needful to refer to the valuable work accomplished by Mr. Diack during his three years' tenure of the office of Settlement Commissioner. He will hereafter, as one of the Financial Commissioners, be able to resume his control of settlement operations in this province.

J. M. DOUIE,

11th December 1910. *1st Financial Commissioner.*

REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1910.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Gujranwala and Kangra districts. They were brought to a conclusion by the end of the year in the three districts first named, and were commenced in Gujranwala in October 1909 and in the Hamirpur, Dera and Kulu tahsils of Kangra in May 1910. The Settlement of the Kulu tahsil is being carried out by the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division, and that of Hamirpur and Dera forms a separate charge, to which will now be added the Una tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. Arrangements for revision of assessment were in progress in the portions of the Lyallpur district which were allotted for colonization in 1897, 1898 and 1899, and also in the Jhelum Canal Colony; in the former in charge of a Settlement Officer and in the latter under the Assistant Colonization Officer.

Progress made in re-measurement.

2. Field work was in progress during the year only in Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, having been completed in the older settlements in previous years, and having barely reached the initial stage in Kangra and Kulu. In Ludhiana work in the field was brought to a close in the course of the last quarter of the year, having thus occupied little more than 20 months from start to finish. In Gurdaspur, which came under settlement a year earlier, field work was incomplete in 25 villages only, which, with the exception of Dalhousie, have since been disposed of. In both these districts the work consisted of map correction, except in the riverain, where re-measurement has been carried out with the help of traverse sheets supplied by the Survey of India Department. Before orders were received in November last year postponing the Amritsar settlement, arrangements had been made for a traverse survey by that Department of the Beas and Ravi riverain in that district, and a small staff of two naib-tahsildars with kanungos in proportion was deputed to superintend the re-measurement by the patwaris of the villages traversed. In Gujranwala it is intended that, wherever possible, throughout the tract commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal, the settlement re-survey shall take the form of *killabandi*, and the staff was entirely employed on that work in the villages which agreed to undergo it. The villages which have not yet agreed to it, and which will have map correction instead as the alternative, are being left over till the other villages are finished, so that they may have an opportunity of seeing in those villages the advantages of the system and of changing their minds. Re-measurement will be carried out in the Chenab riverain on traverse sheets which will be prepared by the Survey Department in the cold weather of 1910-11. In Hamirpur and Dera the maps, which are practically those of the revisions of settlement of 1862, are obsolete, and the principal object of the settlement is to make new maps by re-measurement. The staff has been fully organised and a start will be made as soon as the present bumper harvest is off the ground. In Kulu the maps made at the last revision of settlement (1887-1891) will be brought up to date: here also the staff has been organised and a start has been made in some estates.

Progress made in the revision of records.

3. The new records were filed in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In Hissar the records of the Bhiwani tahsil were ready in the previous year, but in the other three tahsils, in which field work was completed in July 1909, the *jamabandis* were unfinished for a number of villages in July 1910. This is surely sufficient condemnation of the system, so favoured by the settlement official of the old school, of finishing all the maps first, and then sitting down to hunt through them for errors before making the *jamabandis*. I trust that the Financial Commissioner will set his face against permitting this course to be taken in any settlement in future. By way of contrast, regard may be had to Ludhiana, where the *jamabandi* of each village was prepared as soon as its map had been brought up to date, and where, in consequence, records as well as maps had been completed within 20 months. In Gurdaspur the progress has not been so rapid but it is satisfactory that most of the villages have been mapped and that for more than three-fourths of them both parts of the *jamabandi* have been prepared. In Gujranwala *jamabandis* cannot be prepared until re-partition by *killabandi* has been completed and acted on.

Progress made in re-assessment.

4. Orders were passed during the year on the assessment reports of North Delhi (Sonepat and part of the Delhi tahsil), Hissar, Hansi and Batala, which were mentioned in last year's report as having been or about to be submitted, and on those of Mauza Delhi (the land within municipal limits), Gurdaspur and Samrala, which were prepared and submitted in the course of the year. Those of Fattehabad and of four so-called assessment circles of the Lyallpur district have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner, and I have recently received and reviewed the Assessment Report of Jagraon. That of Wazirabad should have been submitted during the summer but has not yet reached me. Special systems of assessment have been prescribed for Kulu, Hamirpur and Dera. In last year's report I noted that final orders had not been passed regarding the assessment of irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. The final decision arrived at was to leave the occupier's rates untouched and to add nothing on account of canal advantage to the fixed assessment originally announced which had been framed as if the land were unirrigated. The result has been to leave those tahsils in the Delhi Division relatively heavily assessed which have not the advantage of receiving canal irrigation. The net financial sacrifice involved has already been reported to Government and amounts to Rs. 4,96,000 per annum. On the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals the decision has been in favour of leaving the occupier's rates untouched but taking a light fixed wet assessment in addition to what canal-irrigated land would pay if it did not get canal irrigation.

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

5. Schemes for the working of suspensions and remissions were drawn up for Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. Rules relating to fluctuating assessments have been drawn up for the tracts in the Delhi division in which such assessments are in force, and will probably be found suitable for any other tract in the division into which the fluctuating system is introduced. The Settlement Officers of Gurgaon and Delhi drew up useful instructions for dealing with the embankment systems of those districts.

Final Settlenemt Reports.

6. Orders have been passed by Government on the final settlement reports of Jhang, Hafizabad and Attock, and are awaited on those of Mianwali and Rawalpindi. That of Gurgaon was submitted to the Financial Commissioner with my review during the year.

Settlement staff.

7. In the Government orders on last year's report it was observed that the effect of the postponement of the Amritsar settlement on the department would doubtless be noticed in this year's report. The effect was, as anticipated in paragraph 7 of the last report, the absorption of more settlement tahsildars in divisional establishments (to the disappointment of divisional naib-tahsildars who might otherwise have been promoted), and the reversion to the rank of kanungo of more than 20 officers who had served for some years as officiating naib-tahsildars. Places were found on district establishments for a number of substantive settlement kanungos (who displaced the district candidates who would otherwise

have obtained the vacancies), and the commencement in May of settlement operations in Kangra obviated the necessity of arranging for any compensatory pensions. A number of sub *pro tem* kanungos, however, who had officiated continuously for several years, had to be ruthlessly reverted and dispensed with. These men will be re-employed in the settlements now being started, but the break in their service will be prejudicial to them. Most of them would under the ordinary rules have been confirmed two or more years ago but in view of the congestion which was then threatening I had taken steps to limit the number of new substantive appointments.

Proposed amalgamation of settlement with district establishment.

8. I hope that the Financial Commissioner will see his way shortly to address Government on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of settlement and district establishments, the scheme for which was discussed by Mr. Douie and myself in the course of the year and is now ripe for consideration. It provides for the amalgamation of district and settlement kanungos, as well as naib-tahsildars, each district to have its present number of kanungos, and also a certain proportion of the kanungos employed in settlement. It is suggested that certain districts should be told off to each settlement officer, and that he should get his kanungos by arrangement with the Deputy Commissioners of those districts. This would simplify the elaborate drafting of kanungos from district to district when one settlement ends and another begins, which is at present arranged by the Settlement Commissioner and which will be rather difficult to control when his appointment is abolished. With his abolition, too, the distribution of settlement naib-tahsildars over the lists of Divisional Commissioners becomes almost a necessity. They must under the rules be controlled by a Commissioner, not by the Financial Commissioner, but, if those of each settlement are merely put temporarily on the list of the division containing the district under settlement, it will be difficult to give them their proper places, and the list of a division containing a number of settlements, like Jullundur at present, will be swamped. The most suitable arrangement would seem to be to give each Commissioner the same proportion of the settlement naib-tahsildars as the present number of his naib-tahsildars bears to the total number of executive naib-tahsildars employed in the province. As far as possible he should be given settlement naib-tahsildars who are natives of his division, and future recruitment should be on divisional lines. The Commissioner will be free to select from his list as a whole the men to be deputed to settlements and the men to be put on district work, and as regards the promotion and punishment of the former he will be guided by the opinions of the settlement officers under whom they serve, to the same extent as he is guided by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of the others.

Comparison of present estimates with those made in the forecast report as regards duration, cost, and result of settlement operations.

9. The total cost of the Karnal settlement has been Rs, 8,26,000 against Rs. 7,90,000 originally estimated. The increase taken is Rs. 3,00,000 which is the maximum increase anticipated in the forecast. In Rohtak the total cost of settlement is returned at Rs. 5,80,000, which is more than Rs. one lakh less than the forecast, on the other hand the enhancement taken has been Rs. 2,33,000 in place of the Rs. 1,50,000 anticipated. The Delhi settlement has cost Rs. 4,46,000, Rs. 77,000 less than the estimate, while the enhancement works out at Rs. 2,54,000 as against a forecast of Rs. 1¼ lakhs.

As regards the settlements still in progress it is anticipated that the Hissar settlement will be completed in March 1911 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. one lakh less than the forecast. The Gurdaspur figures remain unaltered : it is anticipated that the settlement will be closed by October 1912 and that the cost will be Rs. 2 lakhs less than the estimate. The Settlement Officer of Ludhiana now hopes to complete his settlement 6 months earlier than was reported last year and has reduced the anticipated cost by a further sum of Rs. one lakh or a total reduction of Rs. 2 lakhs on the forecast estimate. The settlement of Gujranwala, like that of Gurdaspur, has still two years to run. The Settlement Officer has not found reason to alter the estimate of the cost of his settlement which was taken at Rs. 4,00,000. In none of the other settlements under progress has the estimate of the result of re-assessment, which was entered in the forecast, been altered to any appreciable extent.

Proposed future settlement operations.

10. I have lately submitted to the Financial Commissioner a revised scheme for regulating the order in which districts should be placed under settlement so as to provide for the graded reduction of establishment. On the forecasts of Kangra and Ambala, which were under the Financial Commissioner's consideration at the time when last year's report was written, it was decided to postpone the settlement of Ambala for five years more, but to undertake it then, and to take up at once the settlement of the Hamirpur and Dera tahsils, and the Kulu sub-division, leaving the Kangra, Palampur and Nurpur tahsils to be taken up two or three years hence. On the Amritsar forecast it was decided by the Government of India that the settlement should not be commenced in 1909, but sanction has now been received to its commencement. Forecasts for Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat were prepared during the year and Ferozepore and Hoshiarpur have now been put under settlement, but it has been decided to postpone Gujrat till 1912 or 1913. I have now called for forecasts for Lahore and Sialkot with a view to one district or the other being put under settlement in October 1911.

General remarks.

11. The question whether a fixed boundary should be demarcated on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces was discussed by Mr. Douie, Financial Commissioner, Mr. Baillie of the United Provinces Board of Revenue and myself in March last, but a final decision has not yet been arrived at.

LAHORE :
12th November 1910.

A. H. DIACK, I.C.S.
Settlement Commissioner.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Kulu, May 1910.	Kangra, May 1910.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Total number of villages under settlement.		1,448	532	683	773	2,363	900	188	209	1,130	8,226
Total area under settlement ...		2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
Area remeasured in acres.	In previous year	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,029,223	467,049	...	...	...	7,615,186
	During the year	...	...	...	...	136,112	453,786	26,222	467	832,945	1,449,532
	Total to date ...	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,165,335	920,835	26,222	467	832,945	9,064,718
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous year	1,448	532	648	773	1,903	442	...	...	...	5,746
	During the year	...	...	35	...	435	458	28	...	728	1,684
	Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,338	900	28	...	728	7,430
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year	1,448	532	527	741	1,574	291	...	...	...	5,113
	During the year	...	...	156	32	592	609	...	...	198	1,587
	Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,166	900	...	...	198	6,700

STATEMENT No. II.

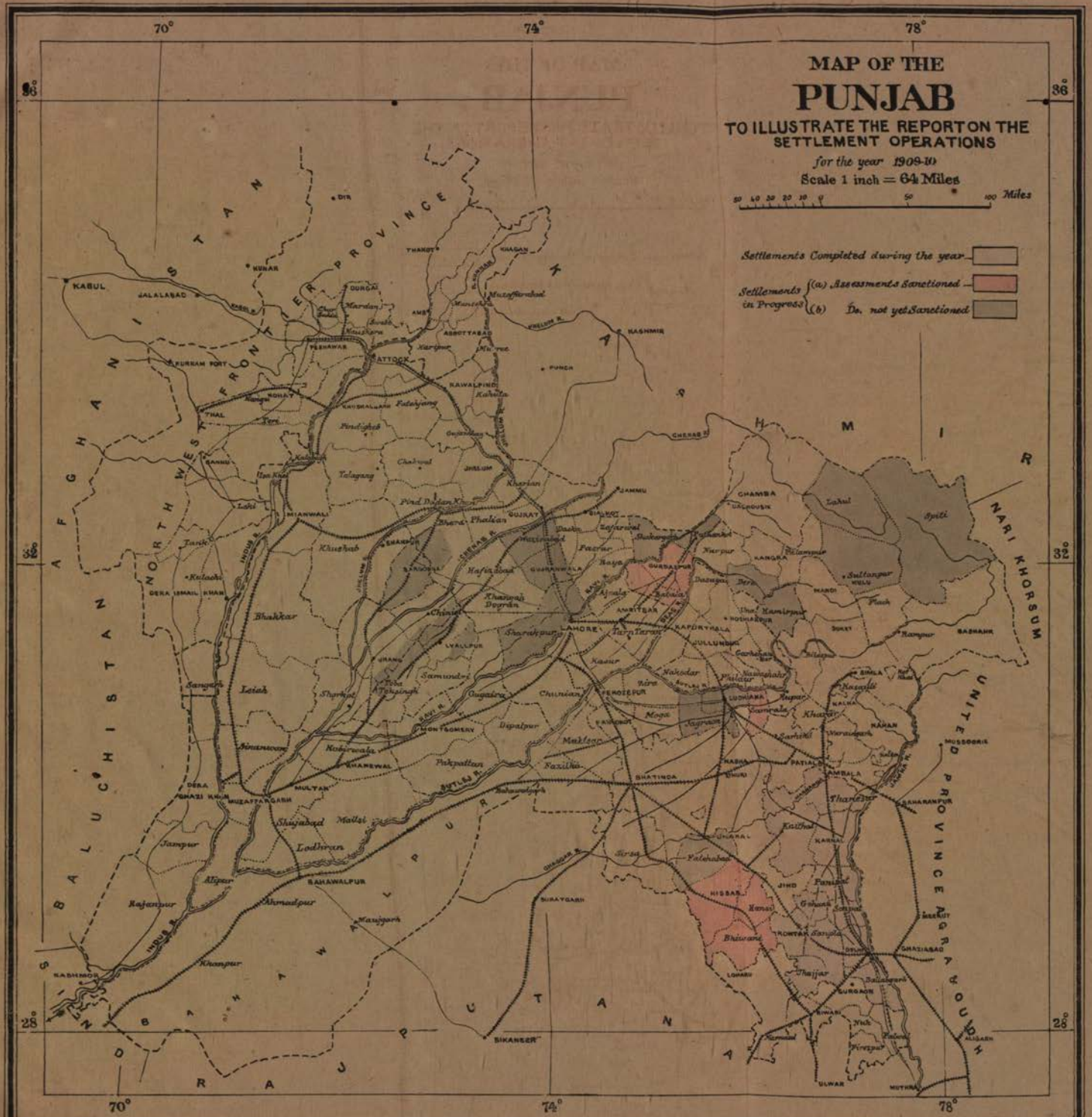
SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissa .	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Area under assessment.	Total area ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	...	289,437	...	...	...	...	...	3,440,788
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year ... ... Acres	...	...	1,415,925	509,058	623,153	185,791	...	...	...	2,733,927
	Area still to be assessed ... ... „	...	...	753,143	...	543,716	735,044	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	4,029,922
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment ... ... Rs.	10,70,151	9,53,149	4,14,305	5,77,730	9,30,408	3,12,074	...	...	...	42,57,817
	New assessment as sanctioned ... ... „	13,56,142	11,86,020	5,38,303	7,69,168	11,82,000	3,83,000	...	...	...	54,14,633
	Total increase of assessment ... ... „	2,85,991	2,32,871	1,23,998	1,91,438	2,51,592	70,926	...	...	...	11,56,816
	Increase per cent. ... ... „	27	24	30	33	27	23	...	...	...	27
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year—										
	Number of villages ... ... No.	9	...	409	507	...	...	...	...	...	925
	Total area ... ... Acres	8,540	...	1,415,925	554,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,978,751
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	1,240	...	5,43,245	8,22,363	...	...	...	...	...	13,66,854
	Total to date—										
	Number of villages ... ... No.	1,448	532	409	773	...	...	...	...	...	3,162
	Total area ... ... Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	1,415,925	798,495	...	...	...	...	...	5,365,771
	Total new assessment ... ... Rs.	13,70,341	11,86,020	5,43,245	10,91,578	...	...	...	...	...	41,91,184
Assessment Reports.	Total due ... ... No.	4	4	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	25
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer ... „	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year „	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
	Sanctioned by Government ... ... „	4	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	17
	Still due to Government ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	6
Result of re-assessment operations.	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,23,940	2,54,597	...	...	...	...	...	9,16,698
	Percentage of increases ... ... „	27	24	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement—										
	As now estimated ... ... Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,25,000	2,54,597	3,24,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	17,17,758
	As estimated in the forecast report ... ... „	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	14,67,000

STATEMENT No. III.

SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced		October 1904 ...	November 1905	October 1906 ...	October 1906 ...	1st October 1907	November 1908	May 1910 ...	May 1910 ...	October 1909 ...	...
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	December 1907	September 1908	July 1909 ...	July 1909 ...	31st October 1910	August 1910 ...	October 1911	October 1913 ...	September 1912	...
	Revision of records ...	September 1909	August 1909 ...	April 1910 ...	December 1909	30th June 1911	September 1910				
	Re-assessment	September 1909	August 1909 ...	October 1910 ...	February 1910	1st April 1912	September 1911				
	Settlement operations ...	September 1910	October 1910 ...	March 1911 ...	September 1910	30th September 1912.	September 1911				
Total cost of settlement operations deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year ... Rs.	48,622	76,053	87,270	88,000	1,53,987	1,64,576	4,008	16,896	1,23,553	7,64,965
	Total to date ... Rs.	8,25,785	5,79,296	4,32,277	4,46,398	5,15,855	2,80,150	4,008	16,896	1,23,553	32,24,218
	Now estimated for the whole operations of Settlement ... Rs.	8,26,182	5,80,000	5,00,000	4,46,398	7,14,976	4,00,000	77,999	2,73,444	4,00,000	42,18,999
	As estimated in the forecast report ... Rs.	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	6,08,600	80,000	2,73,444	4,00,000	48,76,910



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